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D. HILL NURSERY CO.

SPRING
1935

Evergreen Specialists - Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS



Pine ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Fir ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Spruce ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Yew ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Juniper ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Arborvitae ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)

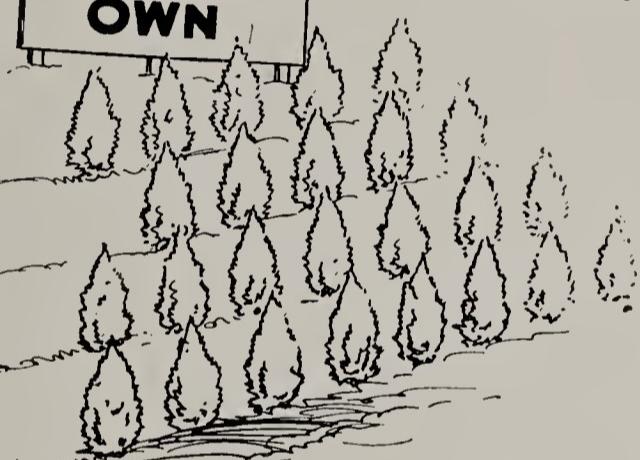
Money Saving Idea



size. These are the same trees which sell for several dollars in the larger sizes.

In the following pages are more than 50 varieties in sizes which you can plant in your garden. Watch them grow into beautiful specimens. In two or three years they will be big enough to set out in foundation plantings, groups or anywhere on your grounds. Or you can sell a few to your friends and neighbors at enough to pay for the entire lot.

Trees average 10 inches or more in size. Each tree packed separately in the same soil in which it grew. Each variety labeled. Shipment in April or early May. Look over the assortment of varieties on pages 2 to 4. Order today. Some varieties will surely be sold out later.



Set the trees out in rows like the above picture, where you can water and cultivate them for two or three years. Take them out as you need them in your grounds. Picture at the right is an actual photograph of a graft. Shipment by parcel post or express. Average weight per tree is one pound when packed. All stock is offered F.O.B. Dundee. Complete planting and cultural directions furnished.

ARE you one who has long admired fine Evergreens, but felt unable to enjoy an extensive assortment because of cost? We have now made it possible for our customers to have choice ornamental varieties in the one year graft



Hill's Evergreen Grafts

From 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pots, shipped only in the Spring during April or early May

Shipped with dirt on the roots

FIRS

| | INCHES | EACH |
|--|--------|-------|
| White Fir (Selected Blue Form)..... | 8-10 | \$.60 |
| Among the Concolor or White Fir occasionally specimens develop a decided blue color. We are glad to offer a stock of this attractive form. | | |
| Pyramidal Concolor Fir..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| The grafts offered here are propagated from a very unusual narrow, close-growing type of Concolor Fir with short needles. | | |
| Nordmann Fir..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| Narrow-pyramidal and densely foliaged Fir with horizontal branches. Dark green foliage, lustrous above and whitish beneath. | | |
| Blue Spanish Fir..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| The form we offer is the selected blue foliage type. A choice and interesting variety. | | |
| Veitch Fir..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| Attractive slender habit. Bright, shiny green foliage. One of the most rapid growing of our Firs. It is especially handsome when young. | | |
| Blue Douglas Fir..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| Occasional specimens of decided blue color develop in the Douglas Fir. We have propa- gated those of extra choice selection of fine blue color. | | |
| Pyramidal Douglas Fir..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| The growth is close and compact, and the tree develops a form about one-half the breadth of the usual Douglas Fir. | | |

CYPRESS

| | | |
|--|------|---------------------|
| Cripps Golden Cypress..... | 8-10 | \$.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A tree of Japanese origin. This variety has pale yellow foliage. | | |
| Lawson Cypress..... | 8-10 | .37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A beautiful and graceful tree, tall and symmetrical in growth. Delicate, fern-like, bluish green foliage. | | |

CEDARS

| | | |
|--|------|---------------------|
| Blue Atlas Cedar..... | 8-10 | \$.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| It is a tall, beautiful, majestic tree. The habit is slender and pyramidal. The form we offer is the selected blue type. | | |
| Golden Deodar Cedar..... | 8-10 | .52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Broadly pyramidal in shape, rising to a slender, spire-like top. The variety we offer is an unusual and rare golden type. | | |

JUNIPERS

| | | |
|---|------|---------------------|
| Conical Chinese Juniper..... | 8-10 | \$.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A dense conical form usually with awl-shaped leaves. Very hardy. Bluish green. | | |
| Blue Column Chinese Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| An extremely narrow pyramid with all leaves needle-shaped. The ultimate growth is twenty feet or more, with a diameter of only two feet at the base. | | |
| Green Column Chinese Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A very narrow Juniper. Hardy. Has bright green foliage. | | |

JUNIPERS—Continued

| | INCHES | EACH |
|---|--------|---------|
| Sargent Juniper..... | 8-10 | \$.37½ |
| This Juniper forms a low, dense mat of wide-spreading branches covered with small, dark green scale-like leaves mixed with pointed ones. | | |
| Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| This is a new form developed and introduced by the Hill Nursery, having graceful upright, arching stems. | | |
| Golden Prostrate Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Comes out with bright yellow foliage and gradually darkening into a deeper gold color as the season progresses. | | |
| Dwarf Swedish Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| A dwarf columnar form of the Swedish Juniper usually not exceeding three feet. | | |
| Hill Waukegan Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Very low and compact, making a dense mat. Soft blue color in spring and summer, changing to a rich purple color in late fall. | | |
| Japanese Juniper (Procumbens)..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| It is a plant with wide-spreading creeping branches, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves. It is perfectly hardy. | | |
| Hill Japanese Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| This is a new Hill production. An extremely dense, compact growing creeping tree. | | |
| Bar Harbor Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| A true creeper, resting close to the ground, unusually thrifty and of extra fine color. It has a greenish-blue color, described as "marine blue." | | |
| Von Ehron Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| A very fast grower, somewhat resembling Pfitzer Juniper. Branches are upright and wide-spreading. | | |
| Hill Silver Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Choice and rare new Hill introduction. Fine blue color. | | |
| Moonlight Juniper, | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Extremely blue. All whip-cord foliage. No needles. Spectacular novelty. New Hill introduction. | | |
| Blue Moon Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Broad pyramid. Silvery-blue color. Fine delicate foliage. Interesting new variety brought out by the Hill Nursery. | | |
| Meyer Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish-red, making it the most striking in color of any evergreen. | | |
| Burk Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| An upright growing tree resembling the Silver Redcedar, with steel blue foliage. Different color shade. | | |
| Cannart Redcedar..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage, keeping a fine green winter color. It makes a pyramidal specimen of middle size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. | | |
| Goldtip Redcedar..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| It is rather broad and bushy, with slightly drooping foliage. Rich creamy golden color. | | |
| Silver Redcedar..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Unusual silvery-blue color. Brightest in Spring but attractive at all seasons. It can easily be trimmed and made to grow in a formal shape. Its size at maturity runs from 15 to 20 feet. | | |
| Koster Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| It is a semi-dwarf tree with naturally spreading, gracefully arching stems two to three feet tall. It is an unusually handsome kind. | | |
| Hill Dundee Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| One of the most interesting trees produced in the Hill Nursery in recent years is the Hill Dundee Juniper. It is bluish-gray in the Spring and Summer and it changes to a plum-like color in the Fall and Winter. | | |
| Keteleer Redcedar..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Compact, pyramidal form with ascending branches and dark green, scale-like foliage. | | |
| Hill Pyramidal Juniper..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| An introduction of the D. Hill Nursery Company. It forms a close-growing, pyramidal tree, very slender. | | |
| Schott Redcedar..... | 8-10 | .37½ |
| Light yellowish green color. It does not change color in Winter, but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. | | |

SPRUCES

| | INCHES | EACH |
|---|--------|---------|
| Alcock Spruce..... | 8-10 | \$.52½ |
| Pyramidal, the leaves marked by two light colored bands on upper side. A tree which gives a very striking and unusual appearance. | | |
| Weeping Norway Spruce..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| A very old and well known spectacular novelty, having extremely drooping, limber branches. | | |
| Pyramidal Norway Spruce..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| This is an extremely narrow form, close growing and novel in appearance. Foliage and hardiness the same as Norway Spruce, but entirely distinct in habit. | | |
| Silver Norway Spruce..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| New growth is white, gradually changing to creamy yellow and then to green as the season advances. | | |
| Baker Blue Spruce..... | 8-10 | .67½ |
| A deep blue variety with rather long needles. | | |
| Hoops Blue Spruce..... | 8-10 | .67½ |
| In the opinion of many persons who have seen this variety, it is the bluest of all Blue Spruce. Its main interest lies in the unusually fine coloring. | | |
| Weeping Blue Spruce..... | 8-10 | .67½ |
| Because of the light blue color of this tree it is one of the most spectacular appearing of all Evergreens in the line of novelties. | | |
| Koster Blue Spruce..... | 8-10 | .60 |
| In the Koster Spruce the inner foliage as well as the new growth is of a bright bluish color. Considered the most choice of any evergreen. | | |

PINES

| | | |
|---|------|---------|
| Bristle Cone Pine..... | 8-10 | \$.52½ |
| Makes an artistic low shrub with ascending branches. Presents an unusual appearance with short dark green leaves from which there are many minute exudations of resin. | | |
| Swiss Stone Pine..... | 8-10 | .52½ |
| A slow growing, narrow pyramidal tree well furnished with dark green foliage. Produces edible seeds or nuts. | | |
| Limber Pine..... | 8-10 | .52½ |
| The foliage is very deep green with bluish cast. Retains a fine winter color. It gets its name from the peculiar characteristic of the branches which are extremely limber. | | |
| Japanese Table Pine..... | 8-10 | .52½ |
| It has a short, stocky stem, from which numerous short branches shoot out evenly, forming a rather flat-topped tree. Foliage is soft, light green. | | |

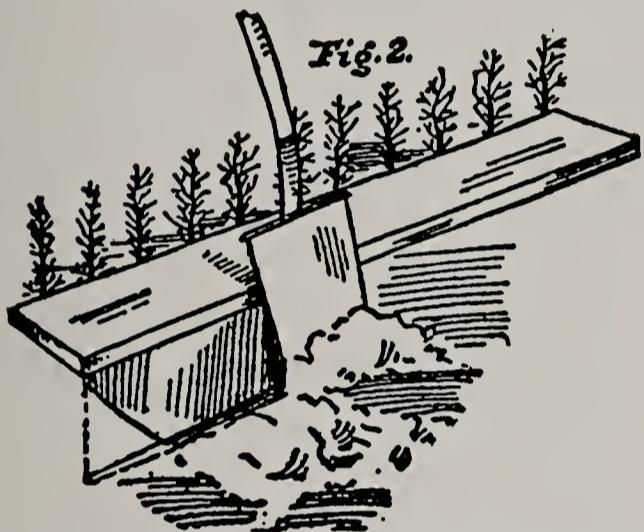
ARBORVITAE

| | | |
|--|------|--------|
| Bateman Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | \$.30 |
| An upright growing Arborvitae with unusually dark green, heavy foliage, somewhat resembling the foliage of the Incense Cedar. | | |
| Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | .30 |
| A compact form with crowded fern-like branchlets. The branchlet tips are cockscomb-like. | | |
| George Peabody Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | .30 |
| A distinct bright golden type. Rather slender in habit, reaching 12 to 15 feet high with a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet. | | |
| Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | .30 |
| Of dense, compact growth, narrow and pyramidal in form, deep rich green color. It reaches a height of 15 to 20 feet and usually measures not more than 2 feet in diameter at the base. | | |
| Rosenthal Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | .30 |
| This is the deepest green Arborvitae. It grows very compact and produces a broad, symmetrical pyramid. It grows rather slowly, reaching a medium height. | | |
| Goldspire Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | .30 |
| Compact narrow form with intense golden foliage partially suffused with green. | | |
| Berckman Arborvitae..... | 8-10 | .30 |
| Grows in a low, rounded shape, very symmetrical and dense in habit. The color is bright golden. | | |

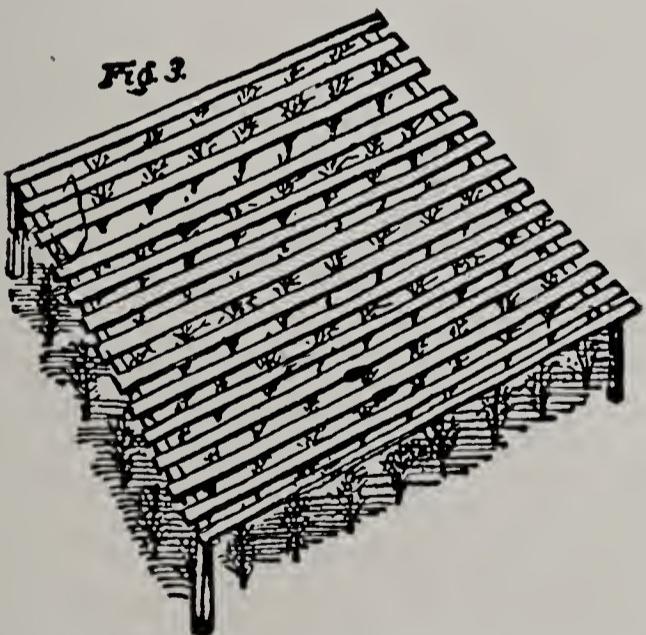
Transplanting Small Evergreens



By using a board six feet long and three or four inches wide, a straight row is easily laid out. With a sharp spade, dig a trench as shown. Plant the trees, spreading the roots out carefully and immediately filling in with dirt. It is important that the small evergreens be planted about the same depth as in the nursery. This depth is easily determined from the stem of the tree.



When the first row is planted, proceed as shown, in cutting the next trench. While it not only makes straight rows of uniform space this method allows the roots to be spread out without crowding. Where the roots are crowded into small holes in poorly prepared soil, it cannot be expected that the growth will be anything but slow and disappointing.



When the planting is completed as shown in figure three, a shade should be immediately constructed and placed in position to protect the trees from the severe sun the first season. This lath shade should be set on stakes and elevated 8 or 10 inches above the top of the seedlings. Space should be left between the lath as shown so the shade will not be too heavy. An opening equal to the width of one lath is recommended so the shade covers only one-half o the bed at one time.

Hill Evergreen Seedlings

SEEDLINGS are the smallest trees that can be offered for sale. They average two years old. Some are only two years in the fast growers and some are three years of age.

For best results seedlings must be planted in beds and covered with shade of some kind for one year as recommended in the planting instructions given on this page. The trees are prepared for shipment in bundles of 50 of the same variety and size and orders should call for multiples of 50.

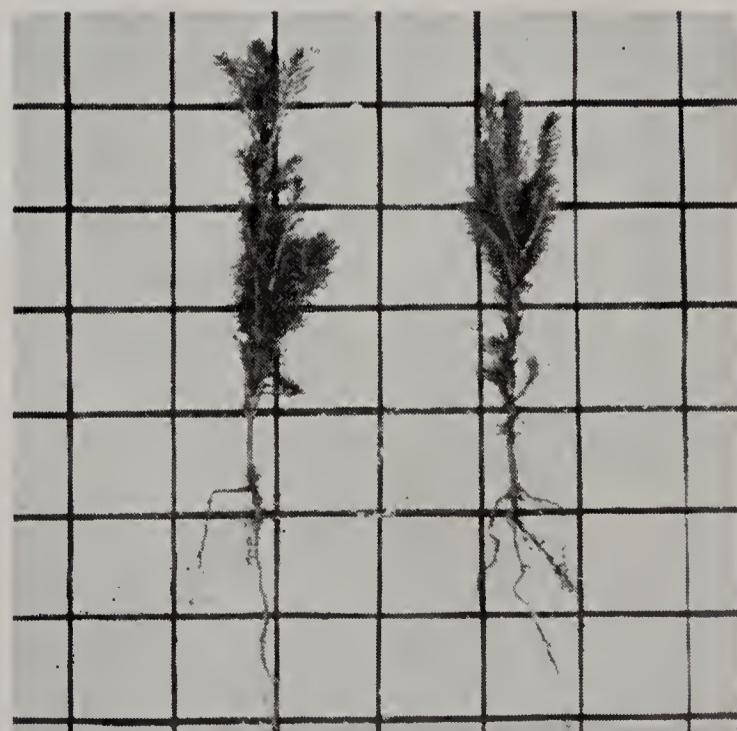
All Hill Evergreen seedlings are grown from seed from known origin. We obtain seeds from our own collectors who gather them in localities known to produce the best type of trees.

Only the following listed trees are available as seedlings. Horticultural varieties are not grown from seed but are propagated from grafts. These may be purchased in sizes as listed on pages 2 to 4.

Small lots of seedlings can be sent by parcel post or express. 1,000 seedlings when packed for shipment will weigh from twenty-five to fifty pounds.

50 of same variety and size at 100 rate; 250 at 1000 rate

| | INCHES | 100 | 1000 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Norway Spruce..... | 4-6 | \$3.75 | \$22.50 |
| Colorado Blue Spruce... | 4-6 | 3.75 | 22.50 |
| Jack Pine..... | 8-10 | 4.50 | 30.00 |
| Austrian Pine..... | 6-8 | 3.75 | 22.50 |
| Ponderosa Pine..... | 6-8 | 3.75 | 22.50 |
| Scotch Pine..... | 6-8 | 3.75 | 22.50 |



Norway Spruce Seedlings. The squares indicated are two inches.

Once and Twice Transplanted Evergreens

Some of these items are transplanted seedlings and the others are transplanted cuttings. Planting instructions furnished with each shipment.

| | INCH | 25 | 100 |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Concolor or White Fir.....xx | 6-8 | \$3.75 | \$15.00 |
| Concolor or White Fir.....xx | 10-12 | 6.75 | 27.00 |
| Cork or Arizona Fir.....xx | 8-10 | 5.75 | 22.50 |
| Pfitzer Juniper.....xx | 6-8 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Andorra Juniper.....xx | 6-8 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Irish Juniper.....xx | 8-12 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Swedish Juniper.....xx | 10-12 | 5.75 | 22.50 |
| Savin Juniper.....xx | 8-10 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Black Hills Spruce.....xx | 10-12 | 5.00 | 19.50 |
| Norway Spruce.....xx | 10-12 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| Norway Spruce.....xx | 12-15 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Nest-Shaped Spruce.....xx | 4-6 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Pygmy Spruce.....xx | 4-6 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Dwarf Alberta Spruce.....xx | 4-6 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Dwarf Alberta Spruce.....xx | 6-8 | 9.50 | 37.50 |
| Colorado Blue Spruce.....x | 4-6 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| Hill Mugho Pine.....x | 4-6 | 1.50 | 5.25 |
| Austrian Pine.....x | 4-6 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| Scotch Pine.....x | 4-6 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| Douglas Fir.....xx | 10-12 | 4.50 | 18.00 |
| Douglas Fir.....xx | 12-15 | 5.75 | 22.50 |
| Japanese Yew.....xx | 8-10 | 5.75 | 22.50 |
| Dwarf Japanese Yew.....xx | 6-8 | 7.50 | 30.00 |
| Hicks Yew.....xx | 8-10 | 5.75 | 22.50 |
| Hicks Yew.....xx | 10-12 | 9.50 | 37.50 |
| American Arborvitae.....xx | 10-12 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| American Arborvitae.....xx | 12-18 | 5.75 | 22.50 |
| Hemlock.....xx | 6-8 | 2.00 | 7.50 |
| Hemlock.....xx | 8-10 | 3.75 | 15.00 |

Each x indicates one transplanting.

All of the above trees are tied in bundles of 25. Orders should call for multiples of 25.



The average of stock offered on this page is 5 years. Most of it comes from beds in the nursery, like the one pictured here.



Hatfield Yew

**Ernest Wilson Praised
the Japanese Yew**

"The Japanese Yew, for ornamental purposes is the most useful evergreen. In its different forms it is well-suited for growing as a specimen on the lawn, as a low mound or mass near the house, and as a hedge plant; moreover, of all evergreens it best withstands city conditions. No matter what season of the year the Japanese Yew be examined it will be found a thing of beauty. For suburban gardens as for country estates and even for town gardens and parks it is of all evergreen shrubs the most useful and satisfactory."

Intermedia Yew

Spreading form. Dense foliage, compact grower, very deep waxy green. By far the best of the spreading varieties for both color and form.

10 to 12 EACH 10
inch xx. B&B \$1.50 \$13.50

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.

The Yews

THE Yews have several fine qualities which account for the increasing popularity of this family of Evergreens. They will grow in dense shade, they can be easily trimmed, will stand congested conditions and city smoke, and are perfectly hardy in the most severe winter. The varieties listed on this page are all horticultural varieties of the Japanese Yew. They are all new forms offered for the first time. Be the first of your friends to add some of these charming new specimens to your plantings.



Anderson Yew

Anderson Yew

Many branched variety with branches tending upright. Foliage bright green and glossy. Rapid growth.

10 to 12 inch xx... B&B \$1.15 \$10.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx. B&B 5.50 52.50

Brown's Yew

Vase shaped form. A very graceful sort. New variety never before offered. Grows rapidly. Very deep green color.

10 to 12 inch xx..... B&B \$1.15 \$10.00
12 to 15 inch xx..... B&B 1.50 13.50

Hatfield Yew

Vertical branching habit. Narrow and upright. Produced by Mr. Hatfield on the Honeywell Estate, Wellesley, Mass.

10 to 12 inch xx..... B&B \$1.15 \$10.00



Brown's Yew



Intermedia Yew



An old specimen of Dwarf Japanese Yew



A specimen of Dwarf Japanese Yew as it comes from the nursery



Dwarf Japanese Yew as a low hedge

Dwarf Japanese Yew

THIS tree fills a unique place among Evergreens. It has a low, peculiar, irregular and picturesque outline. Old trees assume the billowy outline of old boxwoods and offer to planters in colder climates some of the charm which old boxwood trees possess.

These trees have an added advantage of being able to thrive in dense shade. In this respect, they are superior to all other types of Evergreens, as they will actually thrive and make a thrifty growth when planted on the shady side of a building or under the shade of taller trees or shrubs.

Ultimately, plants may reach three feet or more in height and three feet or more in width. By trimming, trees may be kept small so they may be used in close quarters.

The branches are covered with little bunches of blackish-green foliage. The color is retained throughout the season, which gives it an added advantage over many forms of Evergreens. The foliage is very heavy and of a waxy, shiny, green color.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|------|-------------------|
| 12 to 15 inch xx.... | B&B | \$1.50 \$13.50 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Hicks Yew

AVARIETY with vertically growing branches, making a narrow outline of rich, deep green foliage. It is a variety of the Japanese Yew discovered in the Dana Arboretum at Glen Cove, Long Island. Like all varieties of the Japanese Yew, this tree is thoroughly hardy, will stand severe cold, and will thrive in the shade. Not a common tree as yet in the middle west, but one which is gaining friends fast. Its growth is quite rapid, its ultimate spread of branches very narrow, height perhaps 10 to 12 feet. Can be easily trimmed.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| 10 to 12 inch xx..... | EACH | 10 |
| | B&B | \$1.15 \$10.00 |



Hicks Yew

Japanese Yew

THIS tree was originally brought to America from Japan. It has been established in America long enough now so that it has become a favorite tree in our northern states.

From time immemorial it has been cultivated in Japan, where it is looked upon as a valuable tree in Japanese landscape art. The growth is close, compact and possesses a certain richness in appearance which marks it distinct from all other types of Evergreens.

It has the typical, waxy, shiny green leaves of Yews. It is an especially desirable tree for foundation groups, formal gardens, rockeries, and similar positions where trees need to be kept within certain bounds.

We offer both in the Japanese Yew, the upright, branched form which develops a leader, as shown in the picture to the left, and the spreading type pictured below.

The importance of this tree for permanent plantings cannot be over-emphasized. In positions where trees must remain for many years with little attention, such trees are found to prove of great value.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xx..... | B&B \$1.10 | \$10.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xx..... | B&B 1.50 | 13.50 |
| 2 to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.75 | 45.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 5.50 | 52.50 |

Spreading Japanese Yew

This tree is rapidly becoming popular in the middle west, replacing other varieties for many uses. All Yews endure shade better than any other Evergreens. We cannot recommend Yews too highly. Growth is rapid, branches sometimes reaching 12 to 18 inches in a season when the tree is established and has favorable growing conditions.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B \$4.00 | \$37.50 |

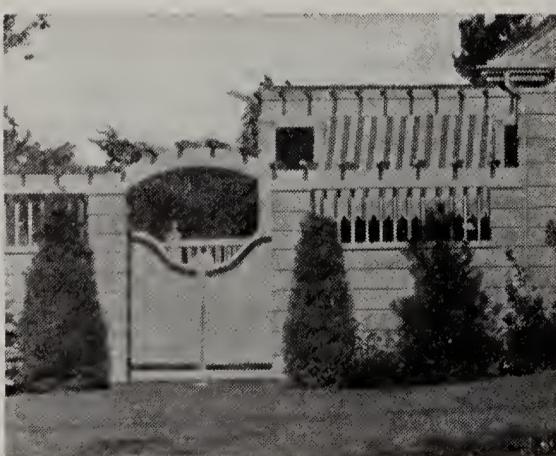
Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



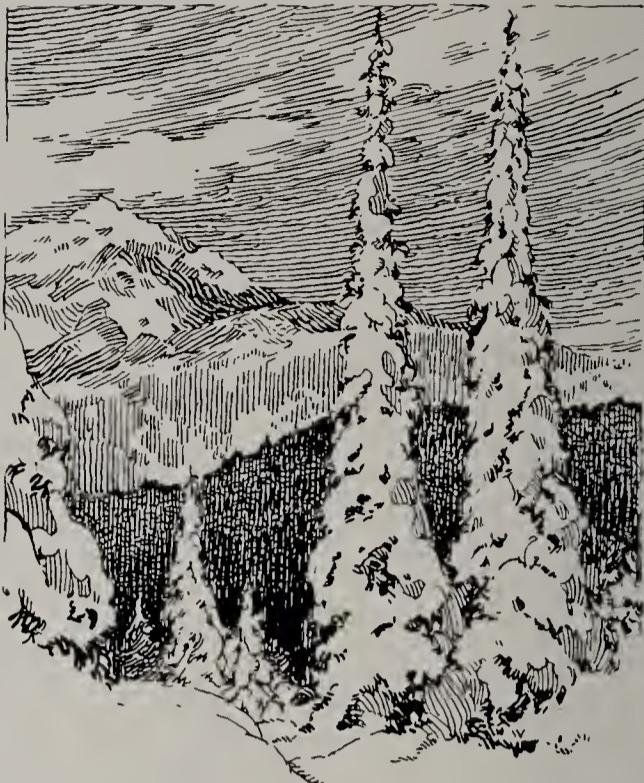
Japanese Yew (Spreading Type)



Redcedar



Because of their compact and symmetrical form, Redcedars are suitable for use as sentinels at entrances



**"Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,
Our staunch old friends and true!
What boots the snow, when wild winds blow,
For never a change do the cedars know
All the long years through.**

**"A toss of my cap to the Cedars!
The lovingest trees that be,
The time tides roll and the seasons veer,
Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,
My Cedars are true to me."**

Held.

Redcedar

THE Redcedar is America's best advertised Evergreen. Nature planted it over almost all the North American continent. From the land of snow and ice, down through to the far South, it is found in a wild state in one form or another—tall and narrow trees, low and bushy trees, and all intermediate shapes are found in various localities. The type shown in this picture is the narrow, compact, pyramidal type.

As winter comes on, the tips of the new foliage present a pinkish appearance and make a very beautiful picture. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer.

Redcedar often grows naturally in gravelly hillsides, and is excellent for planting in poor, sandy soils, where it has plenty of circulation of air and sunlight.

The tree bears bright blue and silvery berries which are a great attraction to birds.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.00 | 37.50 |

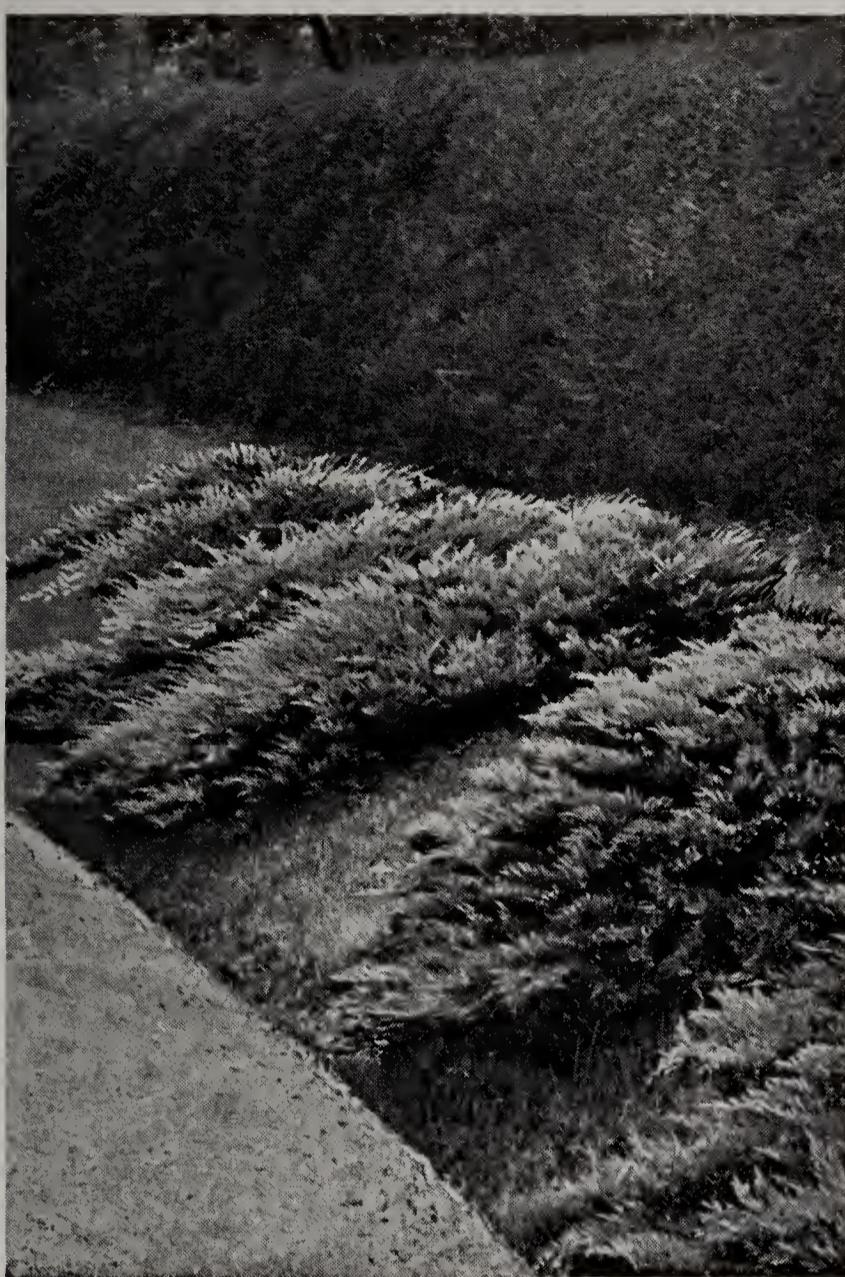
Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Hill Waukegan Juniper

THIS is one of our own introductions to which we have given especial attention for a number of years. Its unique point of merit is its color. It takes on a purplish-blue winter color. During the summer months, it is of a soft blue color.

Its foliage is composed almost entirely of the scale-like, or whipcord Juniper foliage. It is a contrast to the prickly, needle-shaped foliage of some of the other creepers.

EACH 10
2 to 2½ feet xxx....B&B \$2.25 \$20.00



Hill Waukegan Juniper

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Savin Juniper

ALOW, many-branched shrub, usually growing not over two or three feet high, but sometimes reaching a larger size in old trees. Its branches are spreading, dense, thickly covered with branchlets and heavily clothed with short, tufted foliage. The color is dark green at all seasons of the year.

It forms an excellent border to larger evergreens. Does well in smoky atmosphere. Can be easily trimmed and kept small.

EACH 10
1½ to 2 feet xxx...B&B \$1.50 \$13.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx...B&B 2.25 20.00



Savin Juniper

Hill Pyramidal Juniper

A N introduction of the D. Hill Nursery Company. It forms a close-growing, pyramidal tree, very slender. Incidentally it can be trimmed into the most perfect ball shape, and it is often trained this way. The foliage is a rich green and retains this color throughout the winter. On account of the symmetrical growth, Hill's Pyramidal Juniper is of particular value in formal gardens, and in landscape work where a tall Evergreen is desired.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B | \$3.00 \$27.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B | 3.25 30.00 |

Globe Juniper

F EW Junipers have the thrifty robust type of foliage which is capable of being shaped and trimmed into perfect balls. We can assure our customers that the trees will develop free from dead wood and will grow into specimens of unusually fine color.

The ball-shaped trees are the same variety as listed above, the Hill Pyramidal Juniper, except they have been carefully trained into compact, round balls. They must be frequently trimmed to maintain this shape.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| 12 by 12 inch xxx | B&B | \$1.75 \$15.00 |
| 15 by 15 inch xxx | B&B | 2.25 20.00 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Hill's Evergreen Plate Book

Only \$3.00 Postpaid

50 Plates in Natural Color

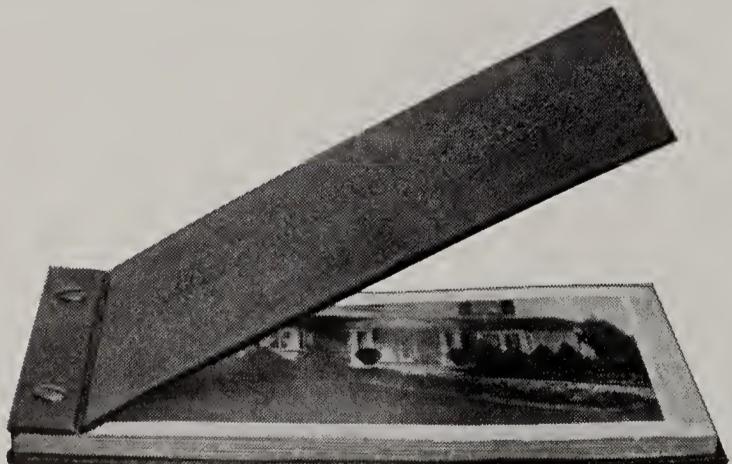
L ONG used by schools, libraries, landscape architects and tree lovers for reference. Contains no advertising. Cost over \$15,000.00 to produce. Over 3000 copies now in use.

It represents the leading varieties of evergreens in their natural colors, both individual trees and groups. It is the only book of its kind to be had anywhere.

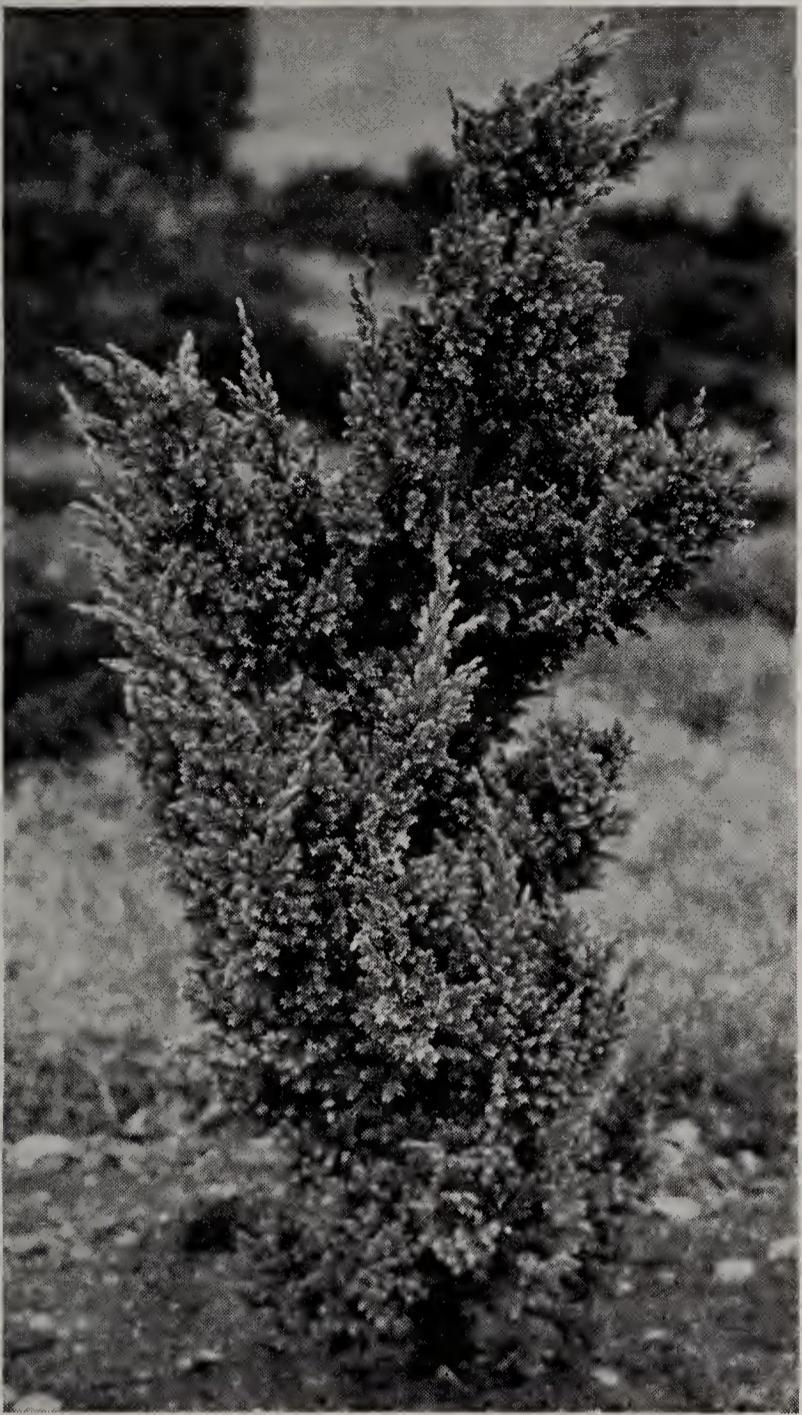
Anyone wishing a copy for inspection will receive one if they will forward their check for

\$3.00. If it is not what you want you may return it and we will refund your money.

There are fifty, four-color process plates, made from actual photographs, colored in natural colors and printed on substantial paper. The size of the binder is 5½x9", loose-leaf style. Bound with cloth covers, the price is \$3.00 postpaid.



Ideal Loose-Leaf Cover



Meyer Juniper

Meyer Juniper

A New Novelty of Unusual Merit

IT has a most unusual color and habit. The leaves are plump, pointed and prickly, and of bright, shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish-red, making it the most striking in color of any Evergreen. It grows in an irregular form, as shown in picture.

It makes an ideal planting for the rockery or around a pool. It never fails to attract attention and will prove a source of great interest in your Evergreen plantings.

For rockeries, around pools, or in groups with other trees it is always conspicuous because of its unusual color and shape.

Meyer Juniper is a choice and rare tree that is appreciated by planters who want the unusual. It will win the admiration of any Evergreen enthusiast.

| | EACH | 10 |
|------------------------|------------|---------|
| 15 to 18 inch xxx..... | B&B \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B 2.50 | 22.50 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Careful Growing Methods

At the Hill Nursery we grow nothing else but Evergreens. We have developed a system of transplanting and root pruning which insures the best results with our stock. Few people realize the time it takes to grow an Evergreen tree in the nursery. Trees with well developed roots and tops take from seven to ten years to grow. Such trees make rapid progress on your grounds because they have a good fibrous root system and have been several times transplanted.

Irish Juniper

ONE of the old, familiar Evergreens which has been in cultivation for ornamental purposes a great many years. Very formal in outline and invaluable in Italian gardens or where architectural features are to be strongly emphasized. Foliage glaucous green. Grows six to eight feet in height and not over one and one-half feet in diameter.

Not hardy in the extreme north. The structure of the tree is different from other trees in that it has, instead of a single stem, numerous branches which grow upright from the base of the tree.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B \$1.50 | \$11.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 2.25 | 20.00 |



Old Irish Junipers

Schott Redcedar



Schott Redcedar

A PYRAMIDAL variety differing from its mother plant, the Redcedar, principally in its light yellowish-green color. It does not change color in winter but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well. Reaches 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the Cannart Redcedar, shown on page 19, except the color is more yellow-green.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 4½ to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.50 | 42.50 |

Profits in Raising Christmas Trees

There is a growing preference for Christmas Trees which have been produced locally. There are several reasons for this. One reason, probably the most important, is the fact the trees retain their foliage throughout the holiday season. They are usually cut a week or so before Christmas and if kept in a cool place will not shed their needles even though brought into a warm house and left for a week or ten days.

There is also a great advantage with the home grown trees in the general shape and character of the trees. Those produced at home have a thriftier appearance and are apt to be of much better shape.

Further details will gladly be sent on request and prices quoted for various quantities of planting stock.

Goldtip Redcedar

GOLDTIP REDCEDAR never fails to bring forth an exclamation of delight from anyone who views it for the first time. It comes out in spring with rich cream colored tips which gradually darken during the summer and fall until it becomes almost the color of old gold.

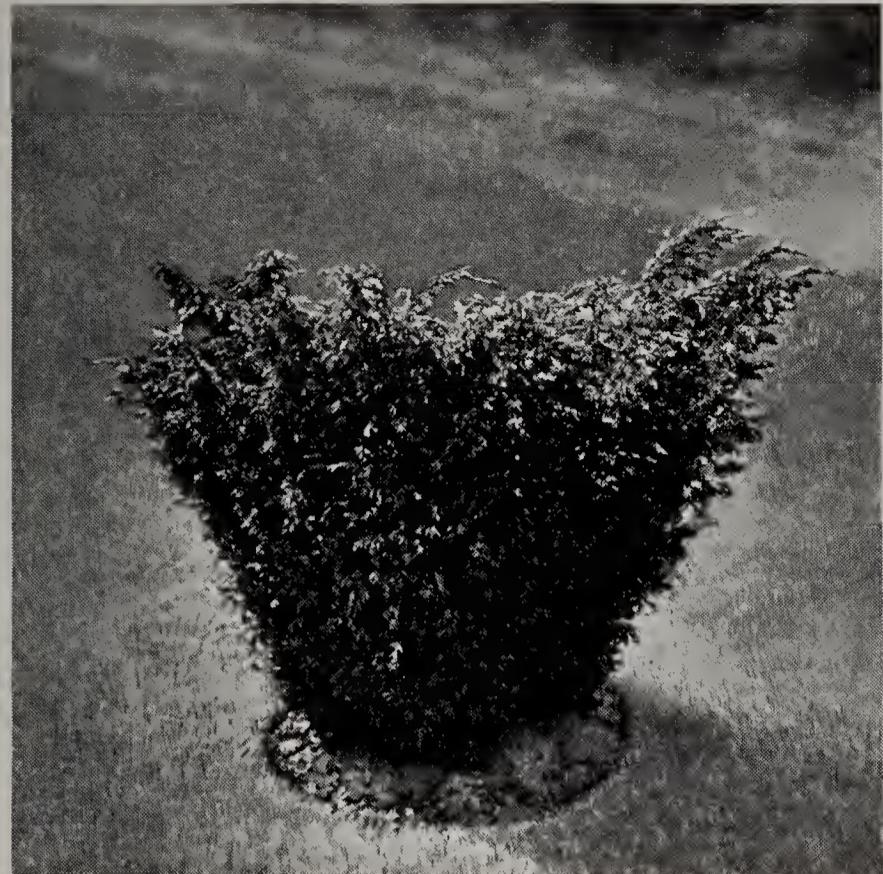
When small it forms a rather irregular spreading tree, but has a tendency to gradually take on a pyramidal habit. The branches have a slightly drooping tendency.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B 2.25 | 20.00 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10% rate.



Goldtip Redcedar



Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper



Von Ehron Juniper

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

THIS tree was found in the Hill Nursery several years ago. It grows in a more erect habit than the usual types. It grows rapidly, keeps its color well and has no tendency to show any injury from severe winters.

We propagate this interesting tree from grafts and offer the only stock available anywhere.

| EACH | 10 |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx... B&B | \$1.85 \$17.50 |

Von Ehron Juniper

THE growth is compact and it has an irregular low spreading form. It is one of the fastest growing of all Junipers, having a most thrifty and robust constitution. The branches grow in a semi-upright position in a wide-spreading habit. Its irregular picturesque growth makes it well suited for use in rock gardens and foundation plantings.

| EACH | 10 |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx... B&B | \$2.25 \$20.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx... B&B | 3.00 27.50 |

Golden Prostrate Juniper

A VERY vigorous growing, low spreading plant, having many stems. It may be easily kept small by trimming. It grows very fast as compared to other Junipers. Rarely grows over three feet high, many plants grow even smaller. The foliage is a brilliant golden color, brightest in the spring and darkening during the year.

| EACH | 10 |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx... B&B | \$1.50 \$13.50 |



Golden Prostrate Juniper

Andorra Juniper



Andorra Juniper

Evergreens Increase in Value

When you are making your planting, you are adding to the value of your home. It is a satisfaction to know that your planting of evergreens increases in value each year. At the same time it adds dignity and stability to the appearance of your home grounds and without question makes them more readily salable, and at a higher value.

A NEW low-growing, spreading dwarf Evergreen of most distinctive color and graceful form—a beautiful silvery green in the Spring, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the Autumn, giving a combination of coloring not found in any other tree of this type.

It does not cling so closely to the ground as some of the other creeping forms. It lifts its branches about 15 to 18 inches off the ground and for this reason fills a somewhat different need in landscaping.

It is very useful to fill in at the base of taller growing Evergreens, good for foundation groups, for terraces and for rock gardens.

| | EACH | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | | |
| xxx..... B&B | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |

Koster Juniper

IT is a semi-dwarf tree with naturally spreading, gracefully arching stems two to three feet tall. It is an unusually handsome kind, and proves useful in many ways in landscaping. The picture at the left shows a group of old plants at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. It is a good hardy tree, bluish-green in color. It is just the tree to over-hang rocks in rockeries and around pools.

| | EACH | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | | |
| xxx..... B&B | \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | | |
| xxx..... B&B | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | | |
| xxx..... B&B | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet | | |
| xxx..... B&B | 3.00 | 27.50 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.



Koster Juniper



Pfitzer Juniper

THE handsomest of the Chinese Juniper varieties, the Pfitzer, which grows in the form of a low broad pyramid, is the most satisfactory of all Junipers in this climate."

This endorsement of Pfitzer Juniper is given by the Arnold Arboretum, whose business it is to test all trees impartially.

It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery near Berlin, Germany, and introduced to the trade by Ludwig Spaeth, famous German nurseryman and horticulturist. Our original trees were obtained direct from him.

Its great popularity is due to its ability to thrive in all parts of the country and under almost any conditions of soil or exposure. It

is one of the few Evergreens that will stand considerable shade, making it of use on the north side of buildings where many varieties are not satisfactory.

There is some variation in color and texture of foliage. We have developed a strain which is a deep green color with a grayish cast and having a strong, vigorous type of foliage.

| | | EACH | 10 |
|--------------|----------|------|----------------|
| 1½ to 2 feet | xxx..... | B&B | \$1.75 \$15.00 |
| 2 to 2½ feet | xxx..... | B&B | 2.10 18.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet | xxx..... | B&B | 2.50 22.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet | xxx..... | B&B | 3.00 27.50 |
| 3½ to 4 feet | xxx..... | B&B | 3.75 33.50 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.



Hill Dundee Juniper

THE most interesting tree produced in the Hill Nursery in recent years is the Hill Dundee Juniper.

It is bluish-gray in the Spring and Summer and it changes to a plum-like color in the Fall and Winter. This is not the bronze color of the Redcedar, but a very unusual plum-like shade which is entirely different from any other Evergreen. To create new interest in your Evergreen plantings you should include this most excellent new Juniper.

EACH 10

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B | \$3.25 | \$30.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B | 4.50 | 42.50 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Cannart Redcedar

One of the leading forms of Redcedar, having deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage. It makes a pyramidal specimen of middle size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. It can be readily trimmed and thus maintained at any size wanted. If left untrimmed, the growth is more or less open, but none the less pleasing.

Some trees bear blue and silver berries which adhere late in Autumn and are greatly enjoyed by the birds. An absolutely hardy tree, propagated by grafting.

EACH 10

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B | 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B | 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B | 4.00 | 37.50 |



A good example of the typical Cannart Redcedar

Prices and description on opposite page.

Column Chinese Juniper

THIS extremely narrow, columnar tree was first discovered in China by the late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tree in this picture is one growing in governmental grounds near Washington, D. C. It shows the true character of the tree when it reaches full development. Small plants, when received from the nursery, do not have so narrow a form, but develop the narrow shape as they grow older.

This tree reaches, approximately, 20 feet in height when fully grown. It is a tree which is in demand to fill certain needs in landscape work, such as formal plantings, sentinels or accent trees. It will do well in almost any situation except in a too shady location.

The demand for this interesting tree is increasing each year. All Hill stock is grafted, insuring trees of good thrifty growth, with abundant roots. Trees propagated by other methods are seldom satisfactory.

EACH 10

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet xxx B&B | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx B&B | 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx B&B | 4.75 | 45.00 |

Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5
of same variety and size at 10 rate.

**Hill Evergreens Famous
Since 1855**



Column Chinese Juniper

Silver Redcedar

THE glaucous blue color, especially attractive during the Spring growing season, but of striking blue color at all seasons, makes it very desirable, adding color contrast for landscape work. The

growth is rapid, the long, slender branchlets producing a graceful effect.

Different methods of trimming produce trees decidedly different in appearance. In the Hill Nursery, we trim the trees quite severely during the early stages of growth, thereby stiffening the branches and making



Silver Redcedar which has been moderately trimmed

the trees compact and uniform. Some planters prefer the more open growth, but in either case it fits in remarkably well in groups of other varieties. The ultimate size is 15 to 20 feet, although it may be maintained at much smaller size by trimming.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 3.25 | 30.00 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Sargent Juniper

Moonlight Juniper

Extremely blue. All whip-cord foliage. No needles. Spectacular novelty.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$3.25 | \$30.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.75 | 45.00 |

Blue Moon Juniper

Broad pyramid. Silvery-blue color. Fine delicate foliage. One of the favorite trees of the late D. Hill who was responsible for the introduction of this interesting tree.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.00 | 27.50 |

Silver Queen Juniper

A narrow type with close growing branches. Branches ascending almost vertically. Will not spread more than 18 or 20 inches.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$4.75 | \$45.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 5.50 | 52.50 |

Sargent Juniper

THIS is a sea-shore Juniper discovered by Sargent in northern Japan, about 1892. It forms a prostrate mat, 8 to 10 feet across when fully developed, but, like all dwarf Evergreens, may be kept smaller by trimming. It grows only a few inches in height.

In order to produce an effect as shown in the picture, a number of trees must be grown together. In fact, practically all plantings of creeping Evergreens should have not less than three or four trees set quite close together so as to give a mat-like appearance. A distance of two to three feet apart is not too close.

This is a rare variety of distinct character, which will help to lift your Evergreen planting out of the commonplace. It likes plenty of sun. Foliage is bright green, when first coming out, taking on a bluish cast as the season progresses. An extremely hardy type which will do well in poor soil.

| | EACH | 10 |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. xxx.B&B | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. xxx.B&B | 3.25 | 30.00 |

Hill Silver Juniper

NO such beautiful Junipers of real outstanding features have ever been offered to the nursery trade. This tree and the three forms on the page will be a great delight for anyone who appreciates new additional and dependable varieties.

The *Juniperus scopulorum* was a hobby of the late D. Hill. He experimented with these trees for twenty-five years, having nearly two dozen forms at various times. He tested them thoroughly for hardiness and found them well suited for both the extreme south and north of the United States. In color and form they are without comparison among all Junipers.

The silver foliage is magnificent. The color is brightest during the summer. It grows fast, bushy, and develops a shapely form as shown in this picture.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx..... | B&B 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.00 | 27.50 |



Hill Silver Juniper



A single plant of Japanese Juniper on the grounds of the Hill Nursery

Japanese Juniper

IT is a plant with wide spreading creeping stems, blue-green. It has sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy.

Very old plants will reach 6 or 8 feet in diameter with a height of only 8 to 12 inches. However, it may be permanently kept small by occasional trimming, making it an ideal subject for hanging over rocks, for terraces and low beds of various kinds. It is exceptionally robust, and a strong rugged grower. It thrives in full sun and is one of the few Junipers that will also stand considerable shade.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ feet xxx..... | B&B \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx..... | B&B 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx..... | B&B 3.00 | 27.50 |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.25 | 30.00 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Douglas Fir

THE typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward.

Our trees are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic.

After many years it reaches 60 feet or more in height, with a spread of branches 12 to 18 feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.75 | 35.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx..... | B&B 5.25 | 50.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet xxx..... | B&B 7.75 | 75.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet xxx..... | B&B 13.50 | 127.50 |



Douglas Fir



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Purchase your Evergreens from true Evergreen Specialists. We are the only extensive growers of Evergreens, exclusively, in America. This one line has our undivided time and attention, devotion and study. We are thus Evergreen specialists in a sense which possesses a real value and significance.

Hill

Pyramidal Arborvitae

THE Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae has become an essential part of almost all landscape plantings in the middle west. It furnishes the necessary tall narrow effects for foundation plantings, is a great favorite for entrances and is often seen in formal gardens or for markers in gardens of various kinds.

On account of its rapid growth, its bright green color, its shapely even pyramidal habit, and ease of being trimmed, it ranks among the leading Evergreens in this section of the country.

The improved Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae is the result of many years expert attention. They are all grown from a few original, selected trees. Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae has gained a nation wide reputation on account of its superior merit.

It grows narrow, trees twenty feet high, seldom spreading over two feet in diameter. Under favorable conditions trees reach considerable height but may be freely cut and trimmed and thereby kept within any bounds necessary.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.75 | 45.00 |

American Arborvitae

THE foliage is flat, arranged in sprays of lacy dark green, pungent scale-like leaves. Picture in natural colors on opposite page.

The American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed. The Arborvitae is very hardy and dependable. It likes a sunny location but will stand some shade. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top.

See page 6 for prices on sizes of American Arborvitae suitable for hedges.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$1.50 | \$13.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 1.85 | 17.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx..... | B&B 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.50 | 42.50 |
| 7 to 8 feet xxx..... | B&B 9.75 | 90.00 |
| 8 to 9 feet xxx..... | B&B 12.00 | 112.50 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE

The leading Evergreen
hedge plant. Equally
attractive as a specimen





Austrian Pine

Austrian Pine

FEW trees show such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Austrian Pine has such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of Europe as the Black Pine.

In old trees planted in the open, the branch spread often nearly equals the height. The growth is close and compact compared to most other Pine. This fact and its fine color at all seasons, no doubt accounts for the great favor shown this tree by planters everywhere.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xx . B&B | \$1.10 | \$10.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet xxx . B&B | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx . B&B | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx . B&B | 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx . B&B | 4.00 | 37.50 |



A well developed Scotch Pine. This variety grows very rapidly.

Scotch Pine

THE rapidity of growth, great hardiness and the ease with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has made this tree a great favorite. The needles are short, two to three inches long. Light green in color. When young, it makes a loose but symmetrical growth. In old age it inclines more to the picturesque than the beautiful.

| | EACH | 10 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xx . B&B | \$1.10 | \$10.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet xx . . B&B | 1.35 | 11.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx . B&B | 2.25 | 20.00 |



Japanese Table Pine

Japanese Table Pine

It has an attractive light green color with characteristic long, slim needles, soft and flexible. Our original trees were imported some years ago from Japan. It is reproduced by grafting.

This Pine is especially valuable because of its unique habit, entirely distinct from other Evergreens. It grows on a short, stout trunk, branching out evenly in numerous branches, forming a flat, table-like top.

Old trees develop a spread of several feet, but it remains only about two feet in height at the most.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 18 by 18 inch xxx..... B&B | \$3.25 | \$30.00 |
| 24 by 24 inch xxx..... B&B | 4.00 | 37.50 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.



HILL'S MUGHO PINE

The white tips show the new growth. This appearance is given the trees in late May and early June

The Leading Dwarf Evergreen

HILL MUGHO PINE

Genuine True Dwarf Type

HILL MUGHO PINE is grown from a selected strain of seed which produces the true, many-stemmed, low-branched, dwarf type.

It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth. The color is deep green in summer and winter.

Hill Mugho Pine is a tree which is fairly tolerant of shade and it will grow on the north side or the shady side of a building quite successfully.

| | | EACH | 10 |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| 6 by 6 inch xx | B&B | \$.75 | \$ 5.50 |
| 10 by 10 inch xx | B&B | .90 | 7.50 |
| 12 by 12 inch xx | B&B | 1.10 | 10.00 |
| 15 by 15 inch xx | B&B | 1.25 | 11.50 |
| 15 by 15 inch xxx | B&B | 1.50 | 13.50 |
| 18 by 18 inch xxx | B&B | 1.85 | 17.50 |
| 24 by 24 inch xxx | B&B | 3.25 | 30.00 |
| 30 by 30 inch xxx | B&B | 4.50 | 42.50 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill Mugho Pine



Black Hills Spruce

THE Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces—symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color.

When fully matured, it reaches 25 to 40 feet in height and requires 10 to 12 feet for spread of branches.

| | EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet xxx..... | B&B \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.00 | 37.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... | B&B 4.75 | 45.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet xxx..... | B&B 6.00 | 57.50 |

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped. 5 of same variety and size at 10 rate.



Koster Blue Spruce

“**W**HAT is the difference between Colorado Blue Spruce and Koster Blue Spruce?”, customers often ask us. The Colorado Blue Spruce is grown from seed. Only occasional blue trees come from seed, the most are green. The Koster Blue Spruce is grown by grafting, so that each tree is of the rich blue color and guaranteed to be blue.

Koster Blue Spruce

Glistening Silver Blue in Color



Koster Blue Spruce

HERE are other trees of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree.

The glory of the Koster Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in Evergreen growing.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Koster Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1 Year Grafts..... | \$.60 | \$ 6.00 |
| 10 to 12 inch.. xx .B&B | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 1½ to 2 feet xxx.B&B | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 2 to 2½ feet xxx.B&B | 5.25 | 45.00 |
| 2½ to 3 feet xxx.B&B | 6.75 | 60.00 |
| 3 to 3½ feet xxx.B&B | 8.25 | 75.00 |
| 3½ to 4 feet xxx.B&B | 11.25 | 100.00 |

American White Spruce

IS a symmetrical and shapely grower, making a handsome pyramidal tree when small and a graceful, tall and impressive tree at maturity. It grows 25 to 50 feet high with wide spreading branches. Except when crowded it keeps its lower branches to the ground.

The needles are quite short, sharp, pointed and of a bluish green color. It grows fast, sometimes makes a growth of 2 feet a year when established.

White Spruce is especially suitable for tall backgrounds, screens, windbreaks and shelters. For single specimens, 12 to 15 feet should be allowed for the spread of branches.

| | EACH | 10 |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet xxx..... B&B | \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet xxx..... B&B | 2.50 | 22.50 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped



The living Christmas tree! It gives joy to the owner and cheer to all. White Spruce are ideal Christmas Trees



Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

ONE of the most interesting oddities among Evergreens. It is of extremely narrow, pyramidal growth, thickly covered with short, close set twiggy branches and clothed in grass green leaves. It is unlike any other Evergreen, both in shape and general appearance so that it always attracts attention.

Its annual growth is only one-half inch to one inch so that many years are required to raise the trees in the nursery. As it must be grown by small cuttings or grafts, at least ten to twelve years' growth is represented in the sizes shown here.

Some of the oldest trees in the country are said to be about five feet high, still retaining their characteristic habits.

If exposed to the south, this little tree may be burned by the winter sun and winds. It is advisable, therefore, to shade it toward the south during winter. It prefers a partially shaded, rather moist location, and winter protection is then unnecessary.

Many planting uses suggest themselves for this little tree. For formal effect in terraces and gardens and rock gardens, it is proving of great interest and value.

| | EACH | 10 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 8 to 10 inch xx..... | B&B \$.90 | \$ 7.50 |
| 10 to 12 inch xx..... | B&B 1.10 | 10.00 |
| 12 to 15 inch xx..... | B&B 1.50 | 13.50 |

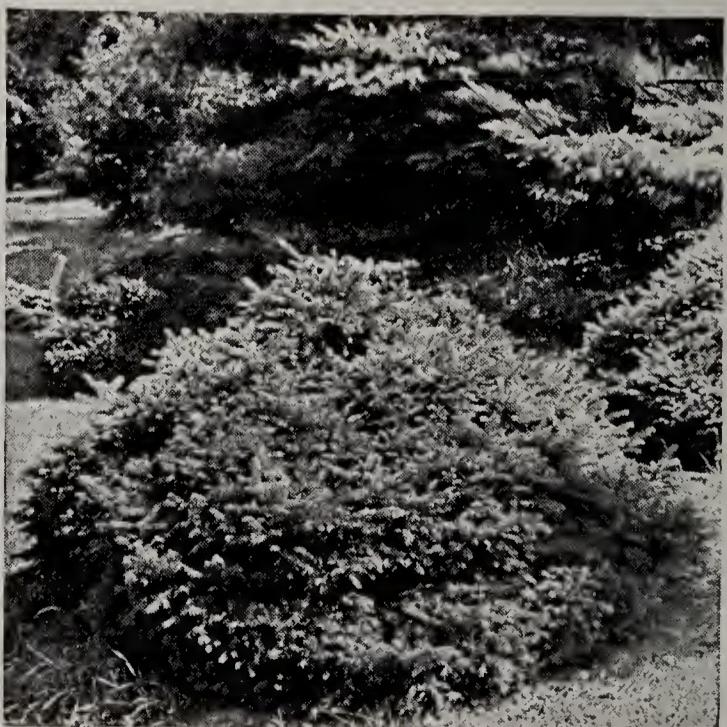
Nest-Shaped Spruce

IT was found in cultivation near Hamburg, Germany, and described by the introducer in 1906 as "a round plate-like, fan-forming form with a dense nest-like mass of branchlets where the leading shoot should be."

It is of such extraordinary dense form, so densely branched that one wonders how the light ever gets to the lower branches. Branchlets in tight layers, the whole forming a dense impenetrable head. It grows slowly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches yearly.

| | EACH | 10 |
|---------------------|------------|---------|
| 6 by 6 inch xx..... | B&B \$1.10 | \$10.00 |

Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Nest-Shaped Spruce

American Hemlock



Five of the same variety and size at the 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

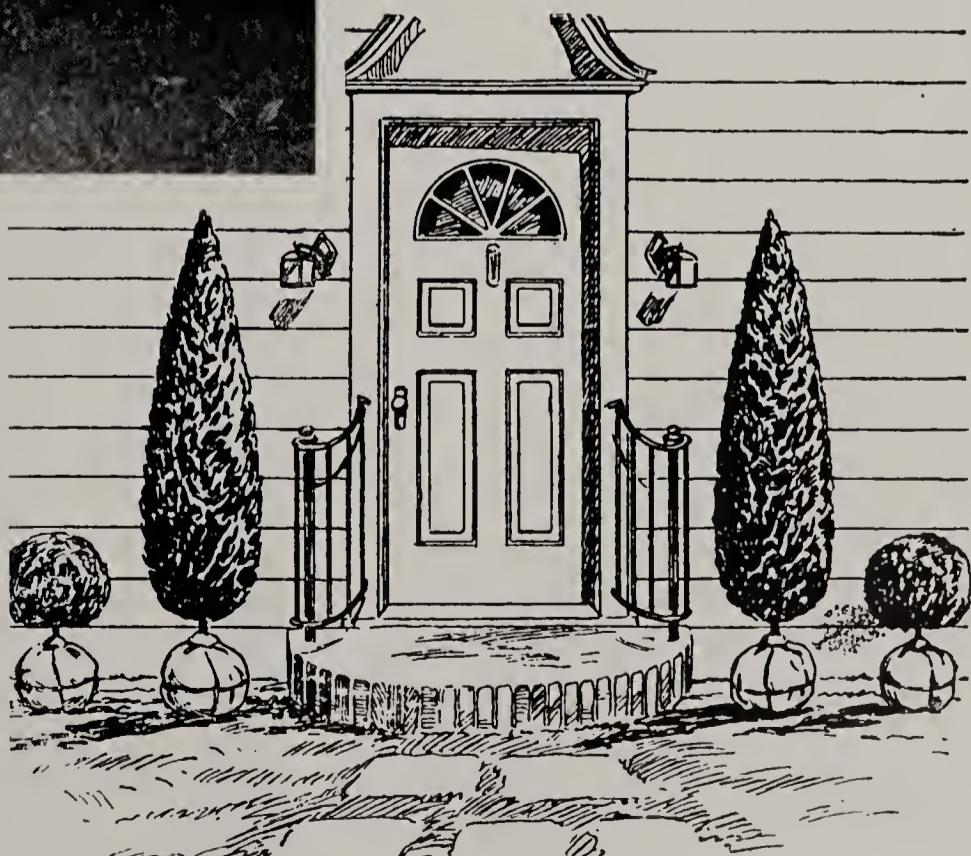
Before digging holes it is a good plan to arrange the trees in position. Sometimes in this way an improvement in arrangement will suggest itself. Move the trees around until the most attractive setting is arrived at.

"**M**OST graceful of all Evergreens" is the title often bestowed on the Hemlock. The common shape of the tree is conical, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long straight thrifty shoot. Most trees have a single main stem, but low wide-spreading trees may have several stems.

When planted by itself in the open, it will develop a height of 25 feet or more with a spread of branches 10 or 12 feet wide. It likes a cool, moist, partially shaded spot, where it develops rich, dark green luxuriant foliage. It is not wise to plant the Hemlock in open dry windswept places. It likes the north side of buildings, a partially shaded hillside or a partly protected spot. The needles are soft and delicate, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The color is dark green on top, glaucous or whitish beneath.

Because of its flexible branches, it can be severely trimmed, which accounts for its being used in foundation groups and elsewhere in small spaces. When trimmed it can be made to grow very close, compact and shapely.

| EACH | 10 |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1½ to 2 feet xx. B&B | \$.95 \$ 7.50 |
| 3 to 3½ ft. xxx. B&B | 3.25 30.00 |



What You Have to Work With

How to Select Proper Varieties

VARIOUS habits of growth obtainable in Evergreens are roughly illustrated.

First, determine whether the tree you have in mind to plant is suitable and will develop into a specimen of the size and shape that you want.

It must be understood that individual trees under varying conditions may grow entirely different than the picture and the sketch illustrates. We realize the limitations of this chart but feel that it will nevertheless be found handy as a reference.

GROUP A

Trees in this group are the largest and tallest growing forms. They include varieties which develop into specimens of ten to fifteen feet in diameter and up to a height of fifty feet or more. They are best suited for such purposes as heavy backgrounds, screens, windbreaks, forest plantings, and individual specimens. Planters very often use them in other ways, but in doing so must realize that the trees will eventually become large and must be removed. Spruces and pines are frequently used in foundation plantings and while they are attractive for a number of years in such locations they will in a few years become too large and must be taken out. Some varieties can easily be trimmed and kept small.

GROUP B

The average height of trees in this group will run eight to twenty feet, and in diameter usually not more than three to five feet. Such trees are suitable for the taller growing specimens in foundation plantings, entrance groups, also suitable for planting among borders to add contrast to flowering shrubs, or formal uses in gardens.

GROUP C

This group covers trees of extremely narrow pyramidal habit. The narrow habit of

trees in this group may be further improved by trimming, but all of them have a tendency to produce very narrow spire-like forms. Such trees are of use at entrances for sentinels, also for markers in formal gardens, at corners of houses, and similar situations. All of these forms can easily be trimmed and kept small if desired, although some of these varieties will reach twelve to fifteen feet or more when matured.

GROUP D

There is increasing need for round or ball-shaped trees. For use around smaller types of houses, in foundation plantings, in corners next to the walk, and in many situations where "tree forms" would be out of the question, these little dwarf growing trees fill the purpose. They can all be trimmed and kept as small as desired, although if allowed to grow many of these trees will reach a height and diameter of three or four feet.

GROUP E

Among the half-erect forms we find the finest of all our Evergreens and those which are of greatest use, especially in landscape planting of small areas. Trees in this group include those forms which are essential for the low-growing trees in foundation plantings, entrance plantings, rock gardens, and low-growing groups.

GROUP F

Trees in this group are the low, creeping, mat-like forms that remain close to the ground. They grow not over six or eight inches high under usual conditions and spread to a considerable diameter. However, as they can easily be clipped and trimmed, they remain for years in a small space. Trees in this group are suitable for rock gardens, to cover terraces or banks, or to finish off a group of taller growing forms.



A

B

C

D

E

F

TALL GROWING EVERGREENS

Group "A"

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Austrian Pine | Douglas Fir |
| Black Hill Spruce | Scotch Pine |
| American Hemlock | White Spruce |
| Koster Blue Spruce | |

MEDIUM HEIGHT EVERGREENS

Group "B"

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| American Arborvitae | Schott Redcedar |
| Cannart Redcedar | Silver Redcedar |
| Dwarf Alberta Spruce | Hill Pyramidal Juniper |
| Goldtip Redcedar | Silver Queen Juniper |
| Japanese Yew | Blue Moon Juniper |
| Redcedar | Moonlight Juniper |

NARROW PYRAMIDAL EVERGREENS

Group "C"

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Column Chinese Juniper (blue) | Irish Juniper |
| Hill Dundee Juniper | Hicks Yew |
| Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae | Hatfield Yew |
| Hill Silver Juniper | |

ROUND OR GLOBULAR EVERGREENS

Group "D"

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Dwarf Japanese Yew | Nest-Shaped Juniper |
| Hill Mugho Pine | Globe Juniper |

HALF ERECT EVERGREENS

Group "E"

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Andorra Juniper | Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper |
| Golden Prostrate Juniper | Von Ehron Juniper |
| Japanese Table Pine | Spreading Japanese Yew |
| Koster Juniper | Anderson Yew |
| Meyer Juniper | Brown's Yew |
| Pfitzer Juniper | Intermedia Yew |
| Savin Juniper | |

CREEPING EVERGREENS

Group "F"

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Hill Waukegan Juniper | Sargent Juniper |
| Japanese Juniper | |

Simple Lessons in the Use of Evergreens

PROFESSIONAL landscape architects well know that there are no definite rules for landscape work. It is true that the treatment given each landscape development takes into consideration a great many conditions. We make no attempt to give suggestions for landscape developments on a large scale. Naturally, plantings of considerable extent deserve the assistance of the best landscape architect available. On the other hand, there are thousands of home owners who for one reason or another prefer to do their own landscaping. These illustrations and suggestions will give assistance to anyone who desires to improve his grounds in simple landscape design with evergreens.

SIMPLE DESIGN A FIRST ESSENTIAL

It is of first importance that plantings be made simple. One of the most common mistakes amateur planters make is the wrong selection of varieties and placing them on the grounds without any definite plan. Oftentimes trees are purchased with no thought of where they are to be used on the grounds, and as the planting is done at different times the finished planting often results in a mixture of planting materials and in poor arrangement.

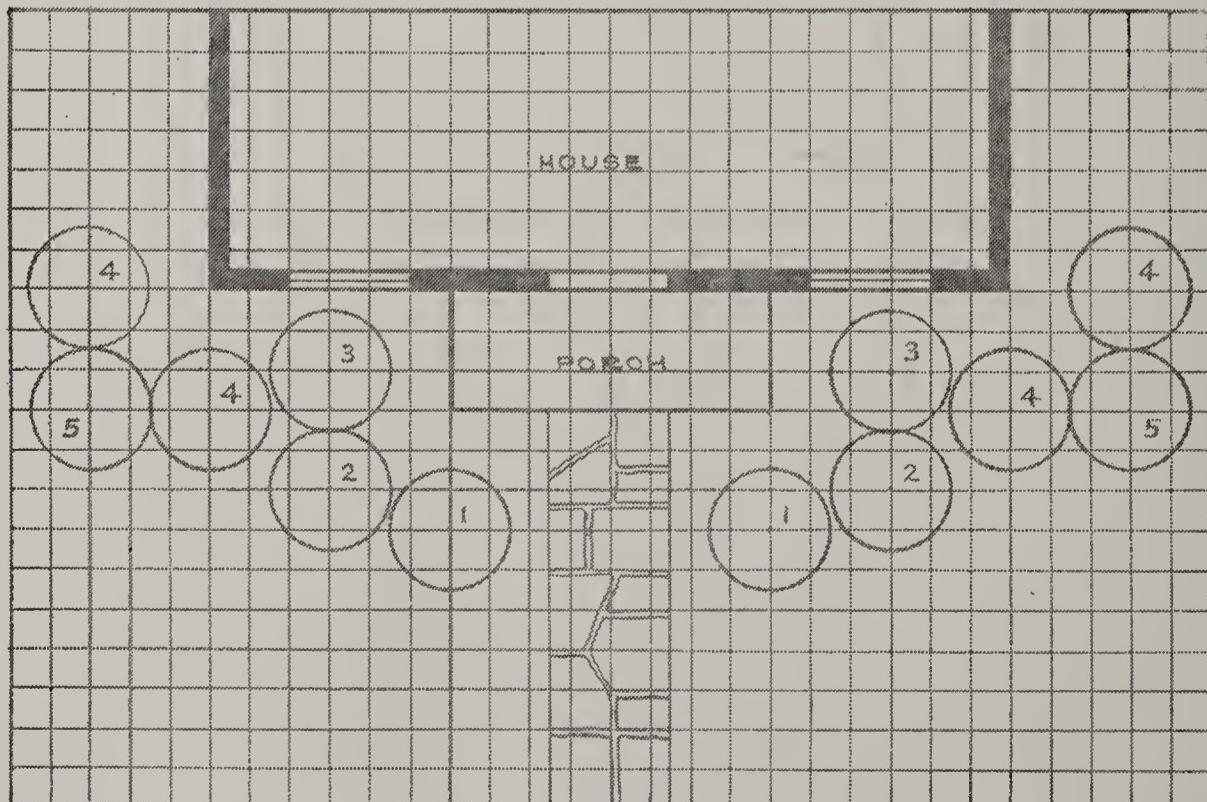
Build the Plan on Paper First

Visualize the Results Before Planting

IT is easier to change the planting on paper than it is to change the planting after it is in. For this reason it is always an excellent idea to first make a sketch of the planting which you propose to make. To do this to best advantage, accurately draw an outline of the house on ruled paper like the sketch above. If you let each square represent one foot you will then be sure to get the planting done in correct proportion. In this way you can tell exactly how much space there is between windows, doors, etc., and also the number of trees required can be more accurately estimated.

AVOID CROWDING

A planting containing too few evergreens is more desirable than a planting which is overdone. A few trees properly located will usually be more pleasing than a larger number of trees crowded closely together.



Laying Out the Foundation Planting

THE size of the house, the height of the foundation, and the matter of economy are all factors which govern the number of trees necessary or desirable for a foundation planting.

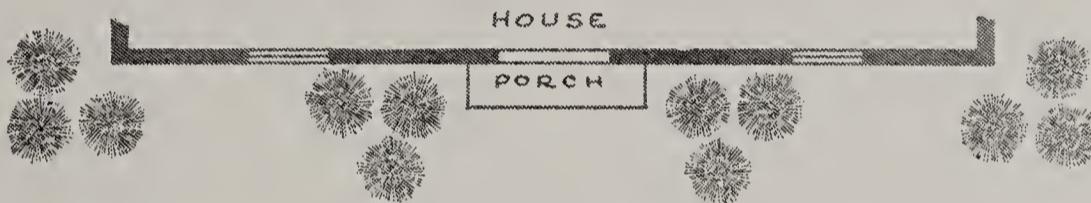
SIMPLE ENTRANCE DESIGN

In planting "A" the simplest possible planting is shown. Merely a tree of tall upright habit on either side of the entrance with a group of one or two low-growing forms around it. Such a simple planting is one which might be all that your house would require and certainly it would make a pleasing design.



ADDITION OF TREES TO CORNERS

Planting "B" shows the same simple design with the addition of a small group at each corner.



COMPLETE FOUNDATION TREATMENT

Planting "C" shows the same planting with the area between corners and the entrance filled in by using low-growing trees beneath the windows.



FOR LARGE HOMES

In group "D" where space allows and the house is of a suitable style the planting may be extended to include two rows of evergreens rounded out both at the entrance and at the corners of the house.

This series of sketches illustrates the evolution of a planting from the simplest form up to the completed heavy type of planting. From the standpoint of economy a planting of this kind may be developed over a period of two or three years. The first year the house could be planted as shown in the first group; the second year a few trees planted, and so on until the planting is completed.

While this plan is here applied only to foundation plantings the same idea could easily be carried out with any other type of planting around the home grounds.



The "Back Yard" Passes—Now It Becomes An Outdoor Living Room

IN the average home building lot, there are two sizeable spaces left after the home is erected—the "front yard" and "back yard." There are many who dislike the term "back yard" for it calls to mind memories of yards as well left unseen. Perhaps because away from public view, the back yard was for a long time just a yard, unadorned and all too frequently neglected. It was everything that the outdoor living room is not; it presented no beauty for enjoyment; it was not a particularly pleasing thing to look into from rear windows of the house, not a place to take guests. There was no privacy to be found there.

The "back yard" is the ugly duckling of an age gone by.

Today it shines in resplendent new dress. The finest and most attractive of plants are gathered there, arranged in living walls to

shut out the discordant world and create the loveliest of home pictures. Its carpets or rugs glow in rich, living green—the decorative scheme changes with the hours of the day and seasons, and it is always lovely to look upon, within and without. The "back yard" becomes a living room outdoors.

HOW TO PLAN

The outdoor living room has possibilities for personal expressions which are practically unlimited. In the three drawings the landscape artist has suggested three distinct styles of arrangement.

If you wish to reserve a space for a vegetable garden, a flower garden, a rock garden and pool, the location of these features are first to be given consideration in making your plan.

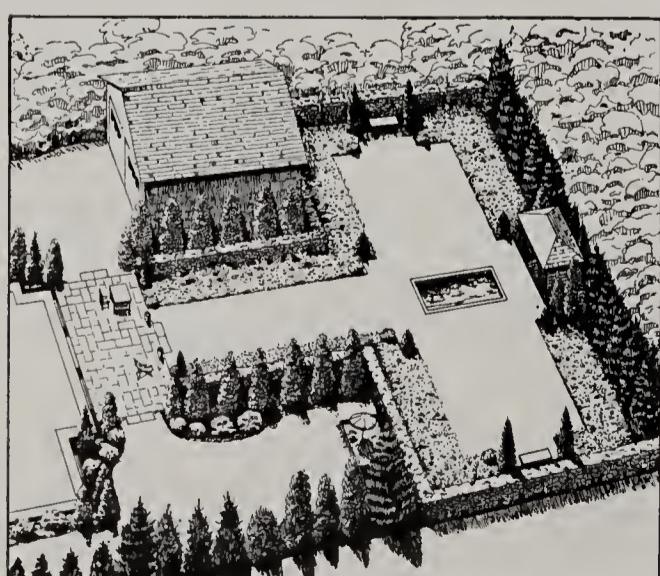
Evergreens are essential in all of these plans, both as a background to the garden itself and outline to the various sections of it, and for the permanent winter and summer beauty which Evergreens provide.



The semi-formal plan provides a formal garden and with space for a vegetable garden

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

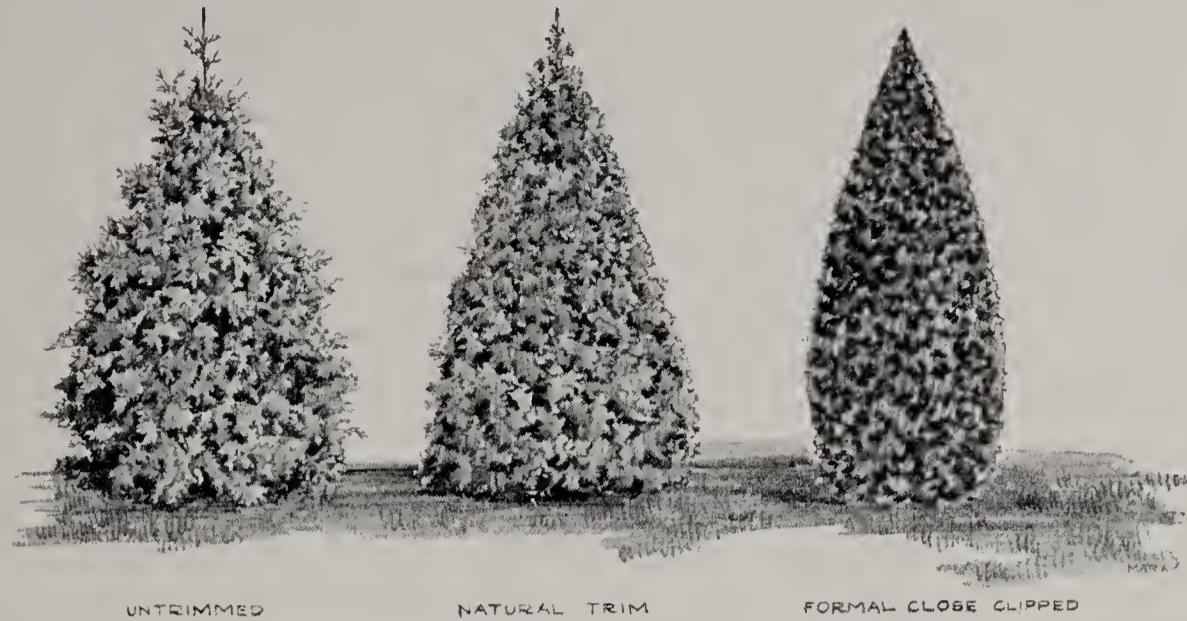
We do not maintain a landscape department and do not carry out designing or planting contracts. However, we are in touch with leading landscape architects in various communities and will gladly refer you to someone qualified to handle your problems.



A more or less formal treatment with evergreen hedges and background



The naturalistic treatment combining an evergreen border with a pool and rock garden



Suggestions for Pruning Evergreens

THE pruning of conifers is, perhaps, a little more difficult to explain than the pruning of any other woody plants. It seems needless to say that removal of the lower branches is a serious mistake, and, if healthy, they should be retained to the base.

Pines, spruces, firs, and hemlocks have conical pyramidal outlines, some more so than others, and the elements of beauty consist in accentuating these attributes. Pruning or disbudding can be intelligently performed to add much to the natural symmetry. The extraction or removal, early in Spring, of the central or terminal bud, will tend to compel the branches which start from the side buds to spread apart and form a much denser growth.

Cutting back the previous year's terminal growth to a strong bud or branchlet on the main limbs over the tree, if the plant is inclined to be thin in its branching, always produces a much denser lateral growth.

In the case of hemlocks, owing to the nature of their terminal growths, the removal of the central terminal bud cannot be accomplished very well, as the bud is very minute. The best method is to cut back the terminal branches to strong branchlets or buds, and a much denser growth will soon follow.

Pyramidal junipers and arborvitae, in which the object is to develop very dense pyramidal habits, are often clipped with shears in spring before growth starts to produce density of growth. In nurseries in

which there are thousands of such plants, it may be a matter of business to treat them in this way, in order to facilitate the work. However, on private plantations it is better to use a sharp pruning-knife, or good standard pruning-shears, and cut the branches or projecting shoots back in "shingling" fashion. When carefully pruned in this way, the trees present a more pleasing appearance and do not show such a stiff aspect as when shorn with the shears. When pruning is skillfully performed, the ordinary observer cannot detect what the pruner has done.

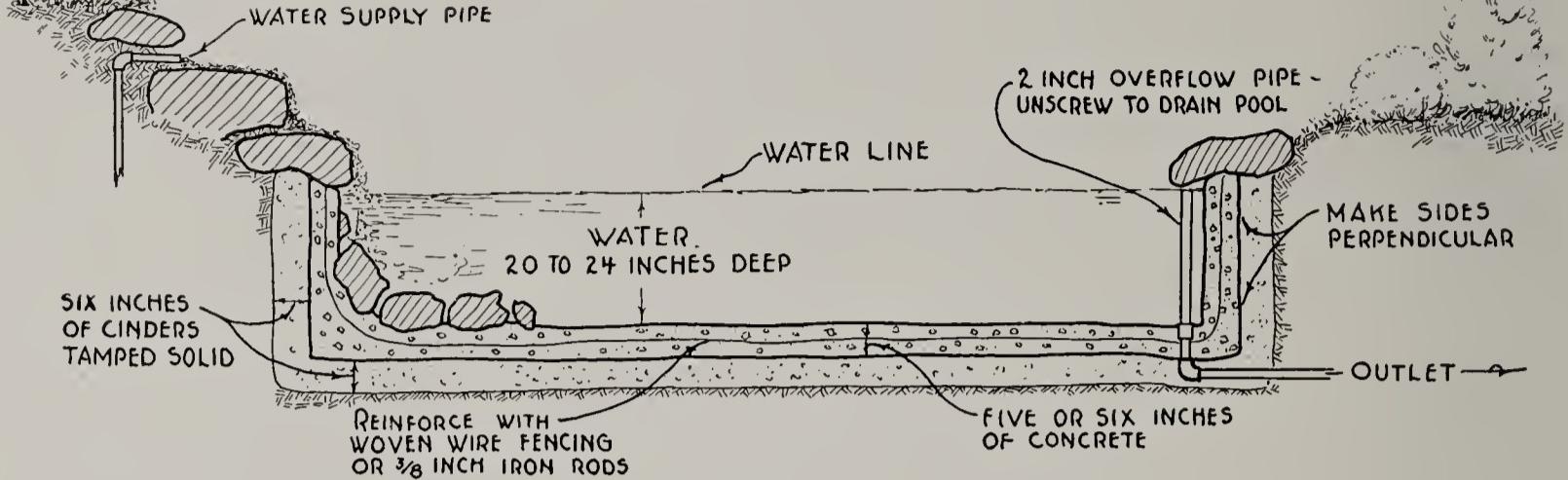
Pruning or disbudding of conifers requires very intelligent observation, and one should have the desired results definitely in mind. Of course, there are different opinions about the pruning of conifers, some growers preferring to leave them entirely alone. However, a little pruning and disbudding in the juvenile state develops natural beauty. This applies to conifers from an ornamental standpoint, but from an economic or forestry point of view this pruning has no application whatever.

From "*Cultivated Evergreens*," by BAILEY

How We Measure Sizes

The sizes quoted in all Hill Evergreens represent the height of the tree above the earth ball. For instance, 2 to 3 feet means the trees will average 2½ feet high, not counting the extreme tip or the earth ball. In the case of creeping trees and dwarfs, the size quoted is the width of the tree.

CROSS SECTION THROUGH POOL SHOWING CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



How to Build a Pool

IN the drawing shown above, details of construction of a simple pool are shown.

The size of the basin and the shape are matters which must be decided upon to suit the convenience of the owner.

Half of the enjoyment comes from building the pool and while it requires a little painstaking effort, almost anyone with a little help can build a small pool. After the site has been selected, small stakes can be used to outline the general shape of the pool. Excavating can then be done, digging down two feet or two and one-half feet. Coarse gravel or cinders should then be thrown in the hole and evenly distributed to a depth of about six inches. This should be firmly tamped solid to form the base for the concrete. In climates where there is considerable frost, we recommend laying a piece of rather heavy

woven wire fence, or iron rods, or some other reinforcement in the concrete which will help prevent cracking or damage from severe freezing and thawing.

Before mixing the concrete, all outlets and drains must be provided for as shown in sketch, and you should make certain that the various edges of the pool are level. An easy way to insure level edges is to drive stakes at various points at the edge of the pool. With an ordinary carpenter's spirit level on a straight edged board, establish the correct level and mark it on the stakes. Then you are ready to mix and lay the concrete.

The following proportions in the mixing of concrete will be found entirely satisfactory for making a pool. One part cement, two and one-half parts sand and five parts gravel. For an extra nice finish which will make the

pool waterproof, a top dressing of one part cement and two or three parts sand will give a fine finish.

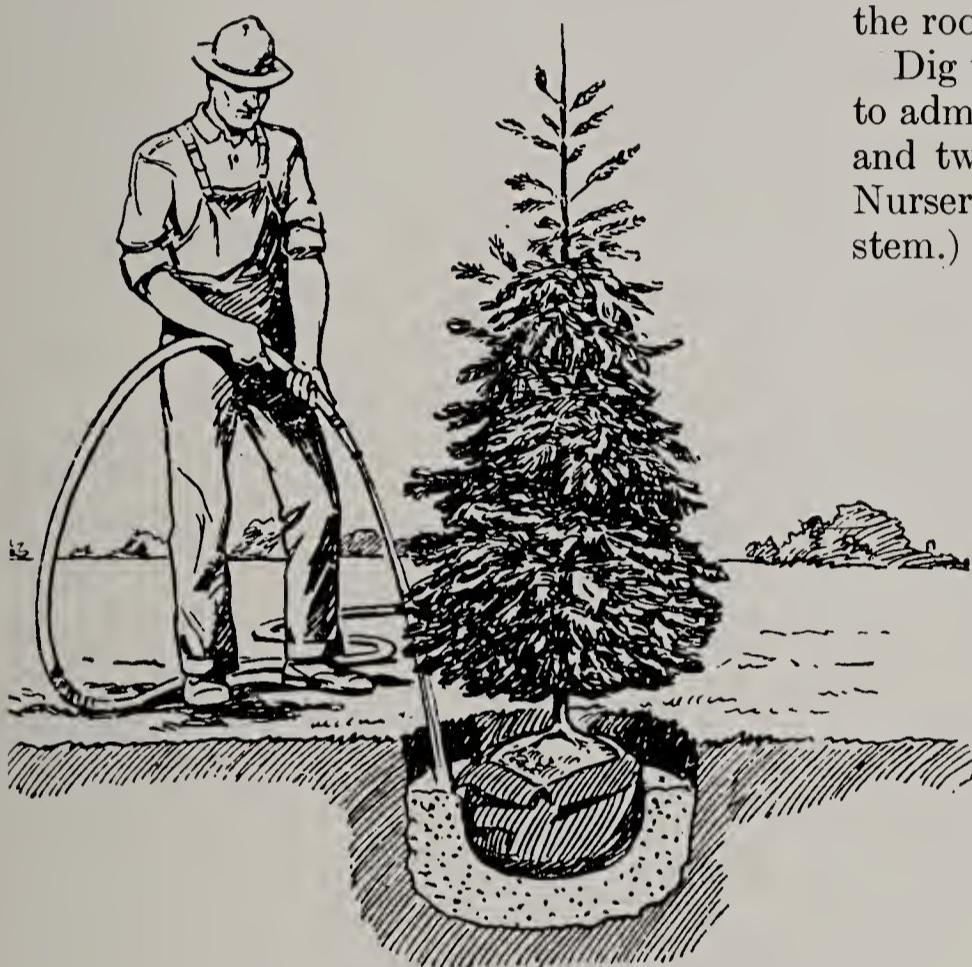
Thorough mixing is very important in concrete work. If the cement shows in streaks, the mixing has not been well done. Do not mix a larger batch than can be quickly put into the forms.

Sometimes a very naturalistic effect can be carried out by embedding stones or coarse gravel loosely in the concrete, after it is laid, to take away the artificial appearance.



Planting Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

BALLED and burlapped" means that the tree is dug from the nursery soil with the earth remaining undisturbed about the roots of the tree. The earth ball is securely wrapped in burlap and tied with stout rope. The tops of all except the small trees are tied up to prevent injury to the branches. This method practically insures safe handling and very little shock to the tree in moving.



Be sure to set the boxes out of sun and wind.

It is advisable to plant your Evergreens as soon as they are received. If impossible to do this, they will keep for several days in good condition if earth balls are kept wet. If unable to plant at once, submerge each earth ball in a tub of water for a few minutes. Then stand the trees in a place out of the wind.

Leave the limbs tied up and the burlap on the roots until after the trees are planted.

Dig the holes wide and deep enough easily to admit the earth ball. Set the tree straight and two inches deeper than it stood in the Nursery. (You can tell by the soil line on the stem.)

Tamp the dirt in firmly, bearing your whole weight to pack it in tight. Leave the burlap around the earth ball, but cut the string and lay back the burlap as shown in sketch. (The burlap helps to anchor the tree and soon rots away.) When the hole is two-thirds filled, flood with water and then draw in enough loose dirt to mound up the hole and form a mulch.

After the tree is planted, unwind the string from top and carefully straighten out the branches.

Suggestions for Watering

THE thing to bear in mind in watering Evergreens is this: See that the roots are kept moist. There is no rule which we can lay down that will guarantee this result, as can well be seen. In the first place, the amount of rainfall which may normally be depended upon in many localities, the condition of the soil, that is, whether it is a type of soil that retains moisture or not, and the amount of cultivation which is given, all have a bearing on results.

It is also quite evident that after the trees become better established and the roots extend down into the soil, they become more independent of surface moisture and can withstand considerable drought.

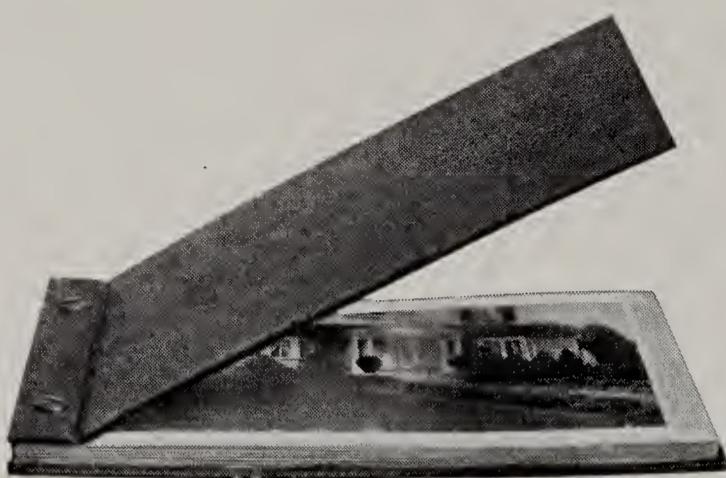
In the north central states, the months of June, July, August and September is the period of the year when vegetation requires artificial means for watering. When watering becomes a necessity do not water every day, but at intervals of a week or ten days. A thorough soaking twice a month is far more beneficial than a daily sprinkling of the top soil. A small amount of water applied directly on top of the ground is liable to cause the roots to grow upward to seek this small amount of moisture rather than downward as they should when thoroughly soaked.

See page 45 for information on fertilizing.

Hill's Evergreen Plate Book

Only \$3.00 Postpaid

50 Plates in Natural Colors



Ideal Loose-Leaf Cover

LONG used by schools, libraries, landscape architects and tree lovers for reference. Contains no advertising. Cost over \$15,000.00 to produce. Over 3000 copies now in use.

It represents the leading varieties of evergreens in their natural colors, both individual trees and groups. It is the only book of its kind to be had anywhere.

Anyone wishing a copy for inspection will receive one if they will forward their check for

\$3.00. If it is not what you want you may return it and we will refund your money.

There are fifty, four-color process plates, made from actual photographs, colored in natural colors and printed on substantial paper. The size of the binder is 5½x9", loose-leaf style. Bound with cloth covers, the price is \$3.00 postpaid.

Conifer Comments

A Booklet of Information About Evergreens

Price 10c

This little booklet contains 72 pages full of interesting information about Evergreen trees. All about transplanting, fertilizing, soil, watering, pruning, staking, cultivating, winter protection, mulching, shipping weights, freight and express rates, propagating, lists of stock for special locations, key to pronunciation, explanation of botanical terms, how and when to spray, insects and fungus diseases, etc.

Just the thing for the busy gardener. Now in the eighth edition. Sent for 10c in stamps or coin.

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"*Standardized Plant Names*," 548 pages, 45,000 plant names. Only systematic, practical and comprehensive index published in America. 5.00

"*Evergreens for the Small Place*," F. F. Rockwell, 84 pages, 64 illustrations. \$1.00

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PIONEER



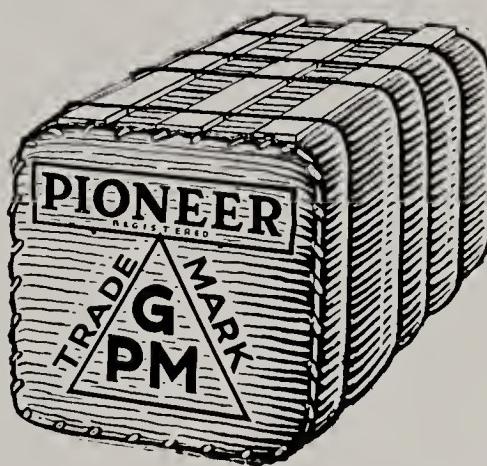
PEAT MOSS

GPM Peat Moss is a virgin soil, formed centuries ago by the growth and decay of mosses and various aquatic plants. It has many uses in gardening.

1. Organic material, contributing to humus content of soil. 2. Assures constancy of moisture about the plant root level. 3. Has special root growth promoting substances. 4. Lightens heavy clay soil. 5. Binds and holds moisture in sandy soil. 6. Free from fungus growth and weed seeds. 7. Clean, odorless and pleasant to work with. 8. Economical to use. 9. Good winter mulch, as it insulates soil against frequent freezing and thawing effects. 10. Good summer mulch, as it conserves moisture and prevents soil from baking and crusting. 11. Reservoir for plant food. 12. Fine medium for packing and storing bulbs, roots and fruits. 13. Enables you to grow healthier evergreens, as it supplies a desired acid reaction. Mix with top soil at the rate of 25% Peat Moss and 75% soil. 14. Good basic soil material for lawns. 15. Conveniently packed.

"GPM" is packed in tightly compressed bales, burlap wrapped, well sticed and wire strapped. And, each bale of "GPM" contains twenty (20) bushels of loose Peat Moss—even though the bales will be of different weights—which will cover between 250 and 300 square feet, one inch deep. It is not sold by weight because the weight of the bale is dependent upon the technical moisture content at the time of baling and varies in accordance with atmospheric conditions.

"GPM" is of superior quality and the finest medium that money can buy. There is only one "GPM" brand—the pioneer Granulated Peat Moss, in all America.



PRICE

\$4.00 per 20 Bushel Bale, F.O.B. Dundee, Ill.; \$1.25 per 2 Bushel Carton.

Hill Evergreen Tree Food

This is a special formula containing 10% nitrogen and other elements, which we have found through extensive experiment, produce best results with Evergreens. Not only will the growth and the general health of the tree be benefited, but the color will be more pronounced when trees are properly fed using this food.

Directions for application: Use one-half pound per foot in height of tree, example:

2-foot trees, 1 pound fertilizer.
3-foot trees, 1½ pounds.
4-foot trees, 2 pounds.
Larger trees in proportion.

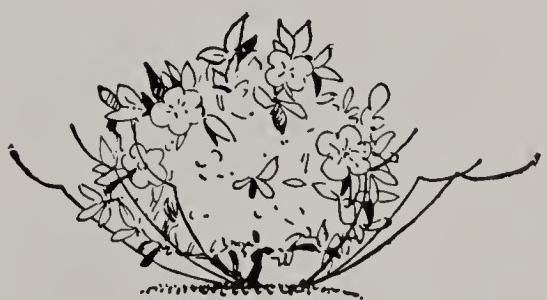
PRICE

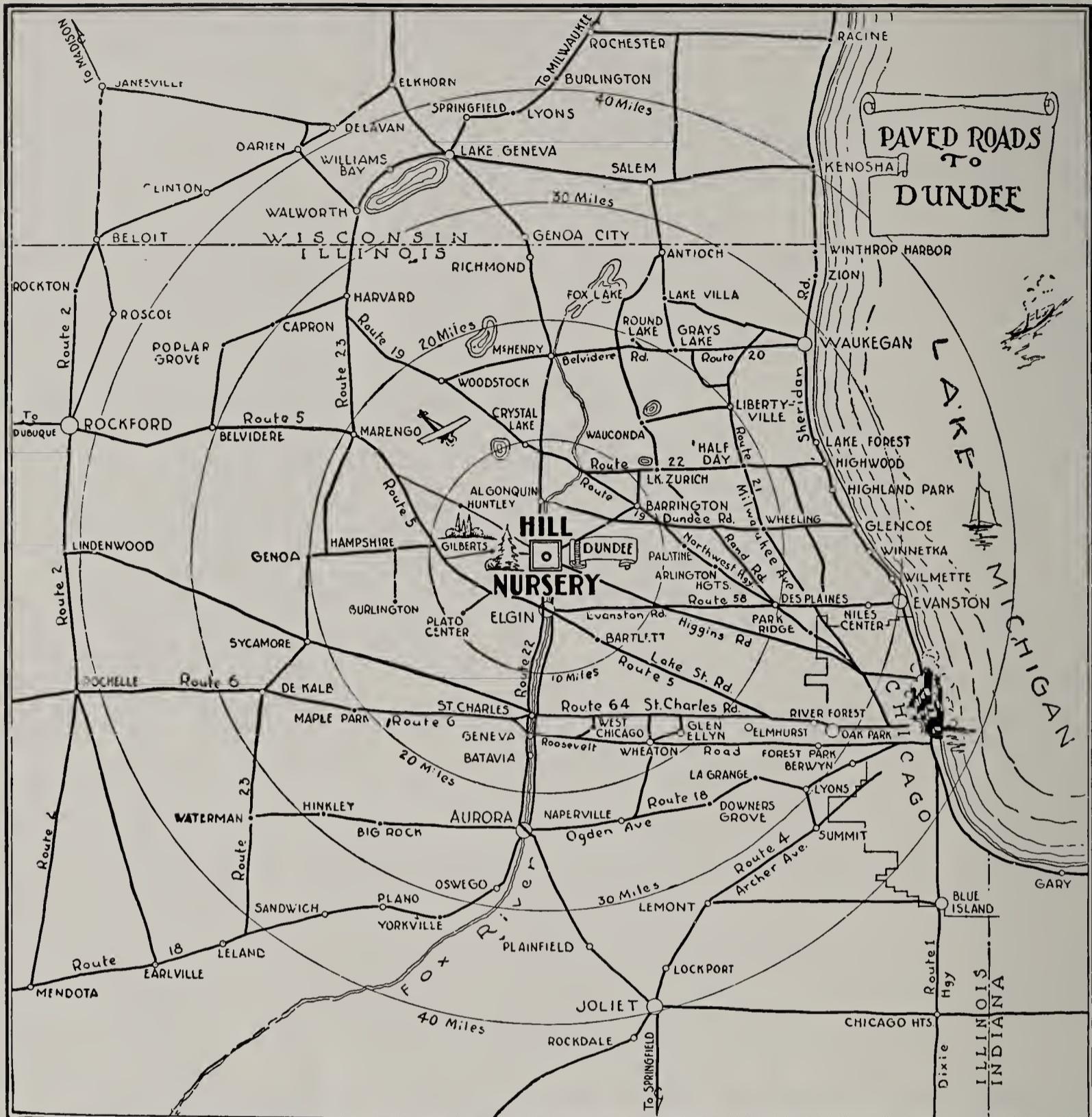
Put up in 25-pound sacks, \$1.50 per sack. (\$5.00 per 100 pounds.) Ready for shipment from Dundee by Freight, not Prepaid. Complete directions with each bag.

The Garden Club Shrubbery Protector

At last an invention that protects Evergreens from dogs. An almost invisible protector made of steel spring wires, rust proof. Each protector has three prongs and covers a quarter of a circle. If the tree is against the house or wall, two protectors are enough. This is a tested device that has proved very satisfactory.

Price, \$1.95 per dozen, F.O.B. Dundee.





I SURE ENJOYED OUR DRIVE
TO DUNDEE

AND WE
SURE GOT OUR
EVERGREENS AT
A BARGAIN

OUR CENTRAL LOCATION

Being located close to Chicago, the great railway center, gives us direct connection with all leading railroads. In most cases, Evergreens dug with earth ball are shipped by freight.

Visitors are always welcome. We are located only 42 miles northwest of Chicago.

Convenient trains operate on both the C. & N. W. Railway and the C., M. & St. P. Railway between Chicago and Elgin (5 miles from Dundee). We will gladly meet trains at Elgin if notified by telephone, Dundee 217.

For an hourly service from Chicago, take the C., A. & E. Electric Line at Wells Street and Jackson Boulevard, direct to Elgin. Bus line also available.

We invite you to visit America's largest Evergreen nursery at Dundee. During the shipping seasons, a large display of trees is dug fresh daily and is available for you to take home. You will enjoy the trip whether you buy or not. Sizes and prices to suit everyone. Open Sundays during the shipping season.

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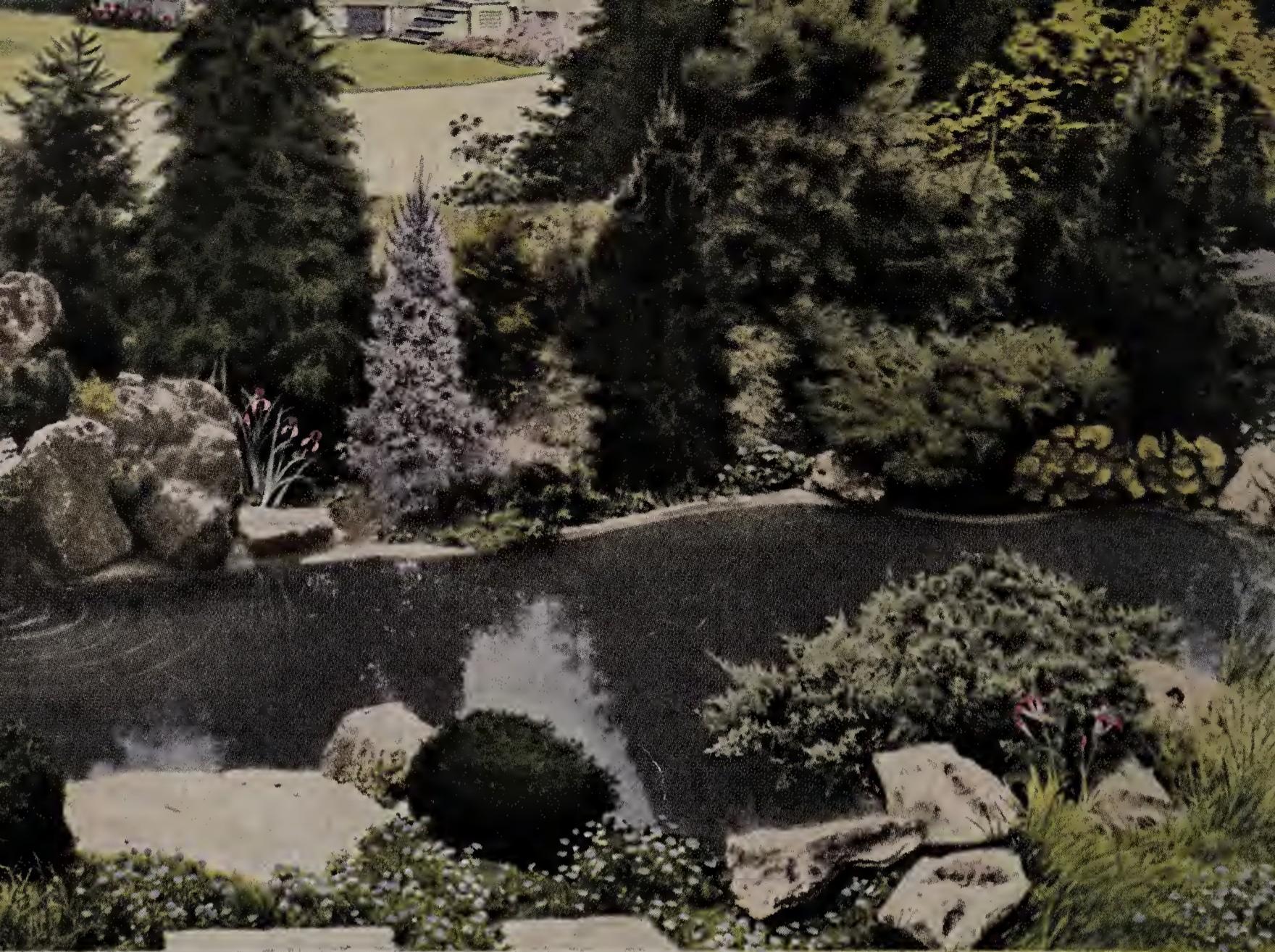
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